the Carolina Farmer

C630

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NORTH CAROLINA
RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

May, 1953

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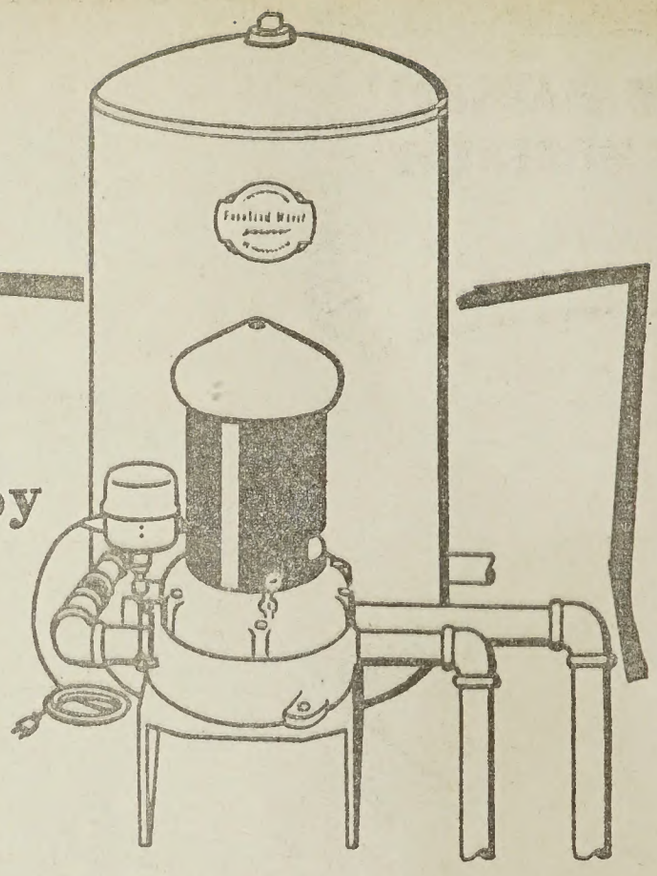
On this Issue

YOUR CHILDREN CAN GO TO COLLEGE

Yours to enjoy



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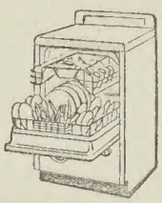

Dish Washer

Garbage Disposer

Clothes Washer

Stock Waterer

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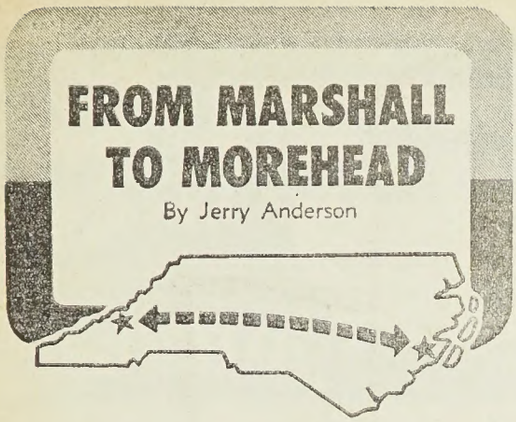

Senator Calvin Edney's speech to the Senate Finance Committee in favor of his bill to impose taxes on rural electric cooperatives still has Capitol City observers shaking their heads. No one can remember a legislator ever introducing a bill and then admitting that he knew nothing about the groups at which the legislation was aimed. Senator Edney did just that. He said, "I don't even know the organization of the REA's." By the time he got that far in his tirade the Committee and the 300 farmers who had come to the hearing to oppose his bill already knew that.

Jerry Anderson

Senator Edney also said many other strange things. He said that if the money which has been loaned to co-ops had been used to subsidize private power companies, "we would have free electricity and free washing machines in every home." The audience roared at that, and Senator Edney managed to flush a little. It was one of the many times during his speech when he did not seem to realize what he had said until it was already out.

Much of his speech was garbled and incoherent. Every word he said was recorded by two top-flight secretaries, and their transcriptions verify the impression received by the audience that he wasn't really saying much of anything. It doesn't read any better than it sounded.

Edney's presentation was so spotty and unconvincing that the Committee did not even hear what the opponents of the bill had to say. As soon as Edney finished, Senator Weeks from Edgecombe County stood up to ask him if he were through. Edney said yes.

"This brainchild is dead anyway," said Weeks, "and I move we conduct the funeral now." The bill was killed, with Edney as its sole supporter.

Had it been necessary, opponents of the bill were primed to answer the Senator from Madison.

Carolina the Farmer

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Robert S. Allen
REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April, 1953—The Eisenhower Administration will make clear its position on key public power issues by June 1.

Two far-reaching decisions on which, according to Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, the new regime plans to "stand or fall" will be formulated by that date. They are:

GEORGIA POWER CASE—which involves a proposal by Georgia Power Company to purchase Federally produced electricity at the bus-bar for resale to its customers. This plan, in effect, would end the preference rights granted REA cooperatives under the law.

HELLS CANYON DAM—a case pending before the Federal Power Commission involving the question whether a private utility or the government should have priority right to build a hydro-electric project. Idaho Power & Light Company wants authority to build a plant on the Snake River. In the past, the Interior Department contended the right to build the dam belongs to the government and vigorously opposed the utility's plan. Now the government's position is being "reconsidered" by McKay.

(Editor's Note: The Interior Department announced on April 7 that it was withdrawing as a contender in the Hells Canyon case. See editorial, page 3).

The importance that the Eisenhower Administration attaches to these crucial decisions was graphically evinced by Secretary McKay during a closed-door conference with the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior budget. Representative W. F. Norrell, (Ark.), questioned him closely on the subject.

"Have you any set formula . . . as to the circumstances and conditions under which you will recommend that transmission lines be constructed?" Norrell asked.

"Well, that's a very ticklish matter," replied McKay. "There are decisions which I have to make in the first few months in my office which are highly controversial and upon which this Administration will stand or fall on the power question."

"Can you tell us what those decisions involve?" demanded Representative Mike Kirwan (Ohio).

"One is the Georgia Power case," said McKay. "Another refers to disputes like the one pending before the Federal Power Commission on Hells Canyon. These cases are so fundamental to the whole power issue before the country, that when I make the decisions I am going to have cabinet approval on them."

"They will be that important, eh?"

"That's right," said McKay. "They will go to the heart of the Administration's stand on the power question."

Georgia Case

The vital significance of the Georgia Power case to all REA-financed cooperatives and what happens to their preference rights was forcefully stressed by Charles W. Leavy, chief of the Southeastern Power Administration, before this same Appropriations Committee shortly after McKay testified.

Pulling no punches, Leavy, a holdover from the Truman Administration, declared:

"It has always been our desire to enter into a contract with the Geor-

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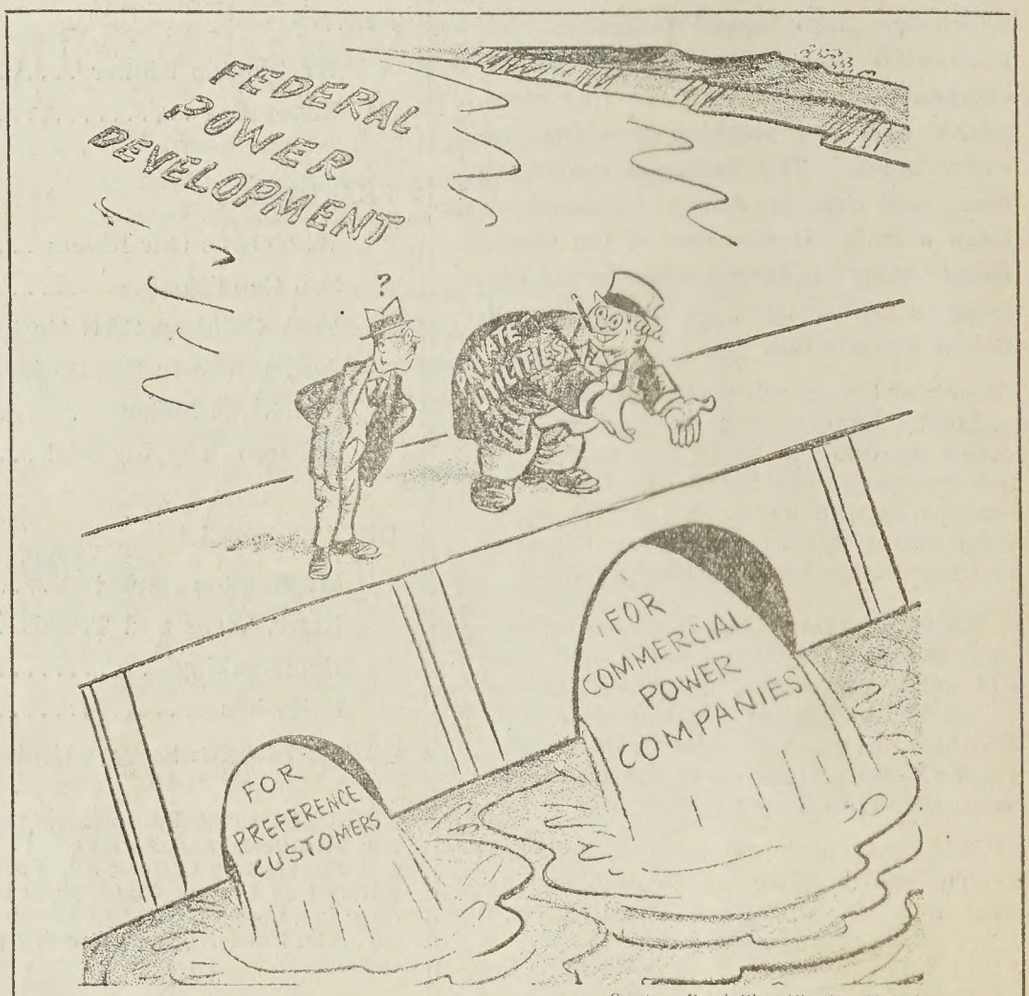


Courtesy Rural Electrification Magazine

"But over here, not a drop of socialism."

News, Tides and Trends

For the North Carolina Farmer

Farmers in the flue-cured belt are chaffing under the rising costs of producing and marketing tobacco. Labor costs remain high, along with cash outlays for fertilizer, fumigants and curing equipment. Another drought and hail year like 1952 would be disastrous for many of the smaller growers. Best bet is to supplement tobacco with at least two other cash crops, avoid extensive borrowing and credit purchasing.

* * *

State College experts say that January and February calves will have the best chance of topping the feeder calf market in 1954. Cattlemen are being urged to plan ahead for next year's calf crop. Cows should be bred no later than June 1 to assure relatively early calves. A word of advice: Remove your bull from the breeding herd on June 1 to avoid calves being dropped all year 'round.

* * *

The previously sparse State College staff working for nematode control has been reinforced by the addition of Dr. Joseph Sasser, formerly with USDA. Dr. Sasser will work full time in the effort to control the tiny creatures which damaged North Carolina's 1952 tobacco crop to the tune of $25 million. (Carolina Farmer, February, 1953). Dr. Sasser's services are made possible by the "Nickels for Know-How" program.

* * *

Many Carolina farmers could well follow the labor-saving example of R. S. Edminston of Mt. Ulla. He estimates that the labor required to feed hay to his stock last year totaled about half that required to produce his hay crop. His solution: he will install an 80-ton hay dryer with conveyors which will carry hay directly from the mow to the feed racks in the adjoining lounging barn.

* * *

The 1953 winter wheat crop in North Carolina is expected to be the second largest on record—8,540,000 bushels. On the heels of this announcement comes advice from the USDA on controlling the wheat strawworm, an ever-present, destructive insect found wherever wheat is grown. Says USDA: Do not plant wheat within 75 yards of the previous year's straw or stubble, plow infested stubble under after harvest, destroy volunteer wheat, and avoid topdressing with manure containing infested straw. Informative Farmers' Bulletin No. 1323 may be ordered from the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

* * *

With the Legislature driving hard for adjournment as this is written, observers agree that Representative Venters' request for a special commission to study the tobacco auction system is doomed. Venters asked for the investigation after the House Public Utilities Committee killed his bill to cut the sales commission of warehouses from 2½ to 2 percent.

* * *

Early predictions by the Bright Leaf Warehouse Association point to a tobacco price average of 50 cents per pound in the Old Belt this year. The statement was made last month by Fred S. Royster of Henderson at a meeting of warehousemen at Danville, Va. Royster said the 8 percent cut in acreage would more than offset, pricewise, the general decrease of 3 cents per pound in support prices.

* * *

Farmer cooperatives came under fire in the closing days of this legislative session. Within the space of little more than one week, three bills went into the hopper: the Escheats Bill, providing that unclaimed patronage dividends go to the University of North Carolina after five years, was reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee; the Edney Bill, calling for extensive taxation of rural electric cooperatives, died quickly and neatly in the Senate Finance Committee; another bill, designed to tax co-ops which do business with non-members, cleared the Joint Finance Committee. Co-op officials fear the escheats and taxation bills may be passed. Even so, they say, farmer cooperatives can provide sizable savings for their members.

To The Editor:

Being a member of the Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation, I read with much interest the article concerning the light trap experiments to control insects **(March, 1953)** which the Brunswick EMC sponsored last summer. My husband has employed a similar practice for about 25 years and heartily recommends it to all farmers.

Long before we ever dreamed the "high line" would be a possibility for this community he would place a lighted lantern above a tub, into which he put some water with a little kerosene added. Even with that crude method, the amount and variety of captured night-flying insects was amazing. Since he replaced the lantern with an electric light bulb, the results are even better. We believe that if every farmer would use at least one of these light traps during the season when night-flying, egg-laying insects are most prevalent, a big percentage of the time, labor and expense involved in the use of insecticides could be saved and that information concerning this method of insect control should be sent to all county agents and leaders of farm organizations.

Mrs. Robert L. Rhyne
Rt. 1, Ellerbe

Complete details of the Brunswick EMC experiments, together with plans for constructing the trap may be secured from the Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.—Editor.

To the Editor:

I saw your offer of a booklet on "112 Easy Ways to Chase Dirt" in the **Carolina Farmer.** Since I am a bachelor, it will come in handy. If you happen to be out of booklets, just send me a girl.

Thomas E. Jones
Jackson Springs

Here's your chance, girls — any offers?—Editor.

To the Editor:

. . . Just wanted you to know that we enjoy receiving the **Carolina Farmer.** It certainly is a boost for all farm women.

Mrs. Flossie Pressley
RFD, Monroe

n. Clyde R. Hoey, unable to attend dinner, was photographed at reception with Mrs. W. C. Carlton (left) and Mrs. L. W. Pelletier

N. C. Solons Honored at Washington Dinner

Electric co-ops sponsor event in recognition of contributions made to the rural electrification program

One hundred and eighty-nine managers and directors from North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives met at the Willard Hotel in Washington on April 30 to attend a dinner honoring their Congressional delegation. Both Senators and seven Representatives were on hand to enjoy the festivities with them.

The occasion also marked the first official public appearance of the new REA Administrator, Ancher Nelsen. He made an immediate hit with the visiting Tar Heels as he stood in the reception line with a warm smile and introduced himself to each delegate by saying "My name is Nelsen, from Minnesota."

After an informal reception, the Congressmen and their constituents sat down together in the huge Crystal Room of the Willard for a roast beef dinner. At its conclusion, Clayton Moretz, president of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association and manager of the Central Electric Membership Corporation, stated the purpose of the dinner.

"We have planned this occasion," he said, "with a singular purpose in mind: In behalf of the rural people of our state, it is our desire to manifest the gratitude which we feel toward the men in our government who have backed and supported not only rural electrification, but all the fine programs which have aided the farmer."

Moretz reviewed the progress of rural electrification in North Carolina from 1936 to the present—a period which has seen the number of electrified farms grow from four percent to ninety percent. Today, he said, rural electric cooperatives in the state serve 160,000 rural families, representing some 650,000 people.

Reception scene: Rep. Bonner (right) greets J. M. Barnes. Rep. Alexander is in center.

In achieving this record, he said, the farm people are giving a good accounting of their stewardship of public loan funds. On the $63,000,000 advanced to cooperatives in the state, over $8,000,000 has been repaid on principal and over $4,000,000 has been paid in interest. $2,000,000 has been repaid in advance of the due date. No cooperative, he said, is in default on any loan schedule.

"The Congress of the United States can receive no higher tribute for a legislative program," he said, "than to see that program so succeed that even its most bitter and skeptical critics become outspoken in commending it as a measure of profound and continuing good. This program has achieved such a success."

Representative Carlyle responded to the welcome for the Congressmen. They have been proud to work for the extension of rural electrification, he

said, and they are fully aware that much remains to be done on both the local and national level to assure the continued success of the program.

Crater Cites Needs

E. R. Crater, vice-president of Davie Electric Membership Corporation, Mocksville, and past president of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, told the group in a moving address that the North Carolina farmer has literally walked out of darkness into light during the past few years.

He said the farmer is proud of the way in which he has provided himself with electricity and worked to insure the success of his cooperative organization. But, he noted, the fact that rural electric cooperatives have never had their own source of power has always cast a shadow over the program. He called the right to generate and transmit power one of the cooperatives' greatest assets and said that the mere fact that they have this right has held wholesale power rates down.

William T. Crisp, executive manager and general counsel of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, followed Crater on the program. He said that rural electrification has meant much more to the farmer than the mere saving of time and labor. He said it has given the people the time and ability to investigate and decide intelligently upon the issues affecting themselves and the world in which they live.

"No more," he said, "do our people perceive themselves as a distinct and separate segment of American society. More and more as the years have passed, they have come to identify themselves, economically, socially and politically, with all the classes which make up our population. This mutual identification with America as a whole has changed the farmer's perspective on many things."

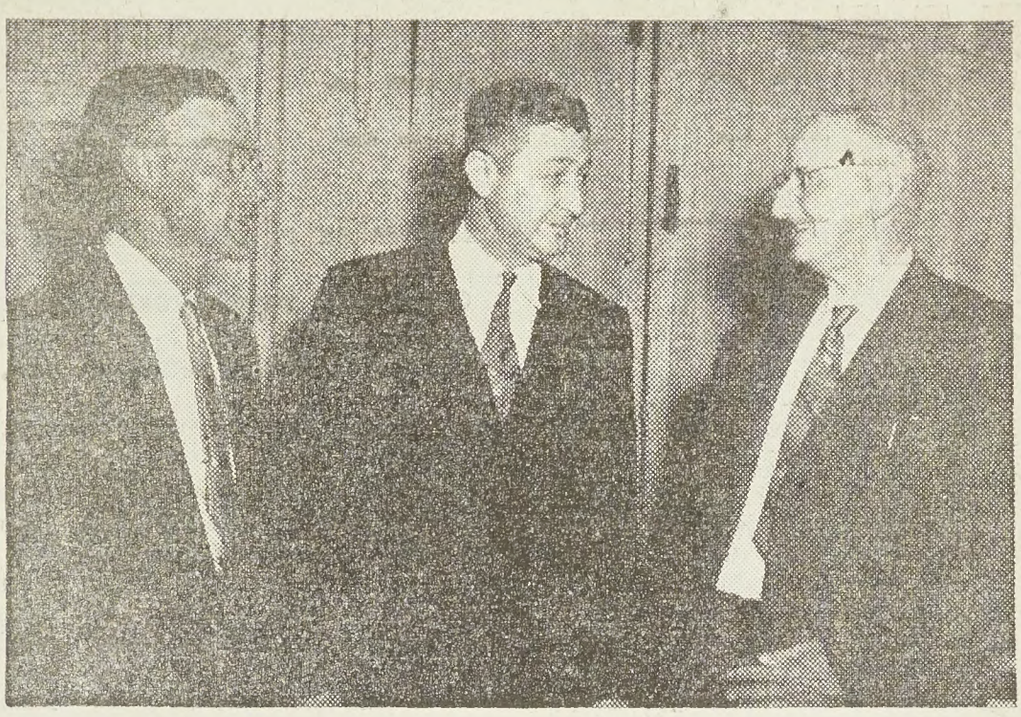
Public Resources

Crisp said that the farmer has seen the phenomenal benefits which have come from the proper development of public resources, and is emphatic in his belief that these resources should be so developed that their full potential for flood relief, navigation, conservation and power production be realized. The farmers are grateful, he said, that the Congress has seen to it that they, together with other members of the public, have had first call upon such power as has been publicly produced.

Crisp said that the farmer has utilized the cooperative method of doing business because that method has proved so effective in satisfying the economic needs which called it into being. For the farmer, he declared, the cooperative is a practical tool, not an idealistic philosophy. Should the time ever come when the cooperative ceases to exist as a tool it will be discarded.

In conclusion, he reaffirmed the sentiments expressed by President Moretz: "We seek no special privileges in behalf of the Tar Heel farmer; we incline only to express his deep and everlasting appreciation for the programs whereby you have enabled him to attain equality in the American scheme of things. A free people, with courageous leadership, can conquer any problem if they will work together. Perhaps, as the future unfolds, the light of this great truth can be made to illuminate the world."

Ancher Nelsen spoke briefly to the group, commending them for the outstanding job they have done in North Carolina and assuring them that the new administration is anxious to press forward toward the ultimate achievement of complete rural electrification.

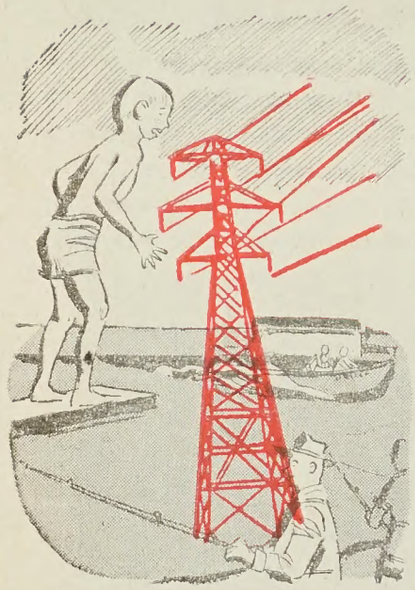


Congressmen renewed friendships with many of their constituents at the Washington dinner. Above, W. W. Jones (center), Second Congressional District, chats with two co-op directors from "down home." Below, Ancher Nelsen, new REA Administrator, greets V. E. Taylor (center), manager of Roanoke EMC, Rich Square, and Paul Higgins (left), director from French Broad EMC, Marshall. Nelsen had been sworn into office on preceding day.

Who Owns Our Rivers?

A question all North Carolina farmers might ask as controversy rages around the "preference clause." Here's what that clause really is . . . and how it affects you

By Larry Potamkin



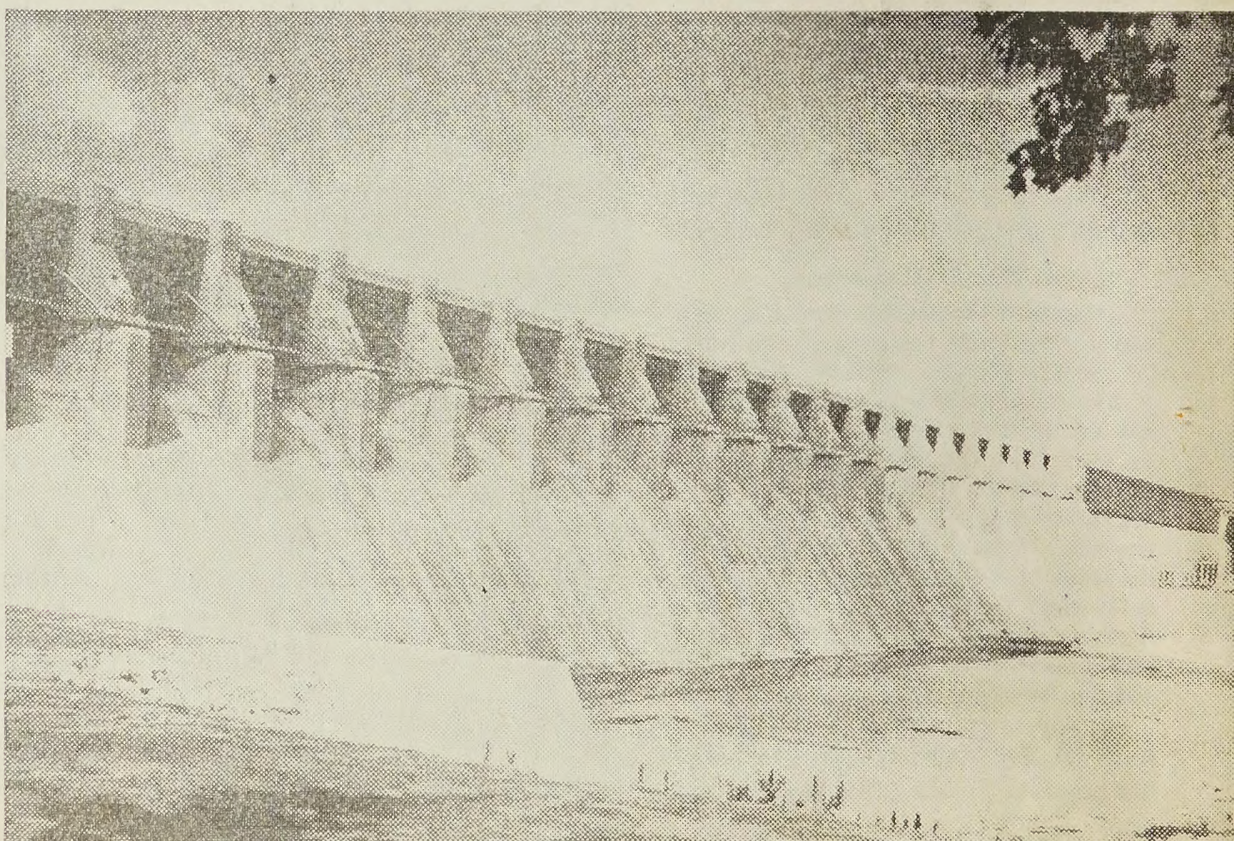
THE NATION'S waterways belong to all the people of the United States and are controlled, in their interest, by the government they elect to represent them. This concept is basic to our form of government and has never been questioned. Until comparatively recent times, the application of this principle to fishing, transportation and water supply involved no major difficulties. But with the development of the science of electricity, and the discovery that these waterways could be used to generate electric power, a new problem arose. What principles were to guide us in the use of the waterways for the hydro-electric generation?

This problem was first faced squarely by President Theodore Roosevelt, a champion of the public's welfare who relentlessly fought exploitation of the nation's resources by the "Robber Barons." In 1903 he vetoed a bill providing for the erection of a dam and the construction of a power station at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

He declared the entire problem required a comprehensive study so that a general policy could be developed which would ". . . best conserve the public interest." In later messages to Congress he also dealt with the problem, and the Reclamation Act of 1906 established the policy of providing to public bodies the first use or availability of Federally produced and marketed power. Thereafter this policy was more fully developed and uniformly followed.

Unfortunately, in the beginning, it seemed that the most direct and simplest way to express this right was by the use of the word "preference" or the designation of "preferred customers." So in our legislation and in our present day discussions everything has revolved on the use of this word preference.

Actually, in effect, no preference as such is involved, and the term has created widespread misunderstanding of the real situation. As a result, many people have reacted against the "preference" provision who would support the basic principles it involves. However, no one who understands the principles involved will oppose the rights of rural electric cooperatives and public bodies to their status as "preferred" Federal wholesale power customers.

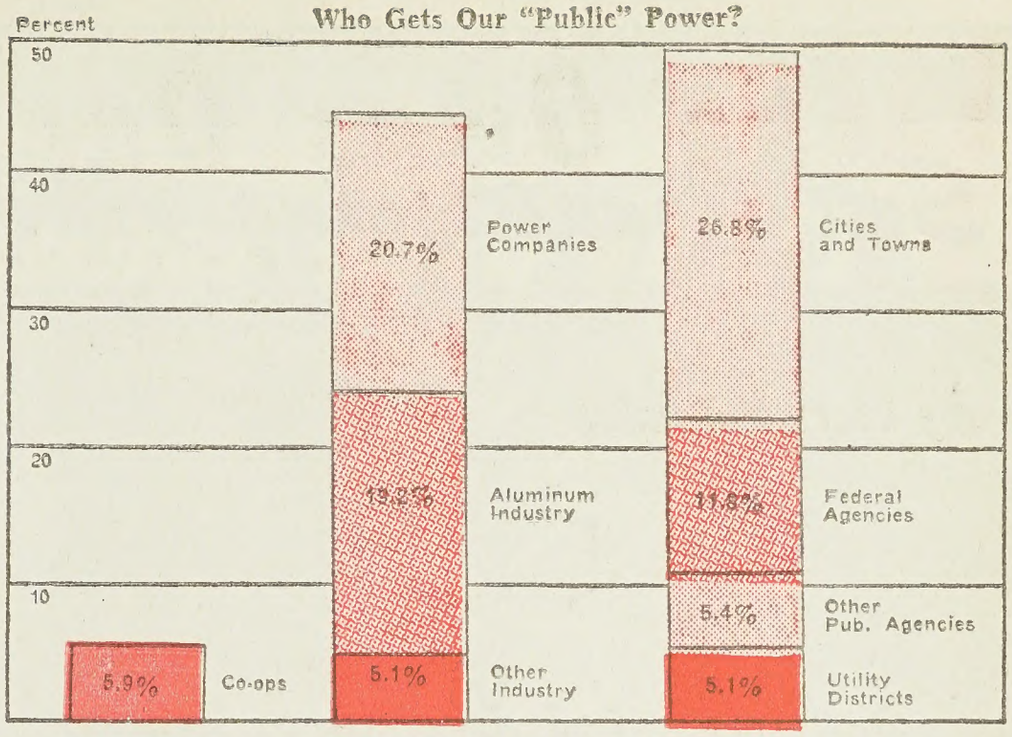


Preference rights are often made meaningless because preferred customers are denied means of transmitting power. Case in point is Buggs Island Project, in our own back yard. Not one kilowatt-hour is going to co-ops in N. C.

So-called preference sale of Federal power is only a priority. It applies only to the availability of power generated at government projects, and not to the price of that power. In other words, the law is designed only to give the electric cooperatives and public bodies the first right to purchase Federally produced and Federally marketed power.

To illustrate, the preference would come into play only if a commercial power company and a cooperative or public body both wanted to buy power and there was not enough for both. In that case, the cooperative or public body would be given the first opportunity to purchase what it needs.

That is all that the so-called preference clause provides—it merely defines the order of purchasers. It would be more accurate, therefore, to speak of the non-profit distributors, the cooperatives and municipalities, having the "first availability" of the power when there is not enough for everyone.



Graph shows the disposition of wholesale public power last year. In spite of the "preference clause," industry purchased 45 per cent of the power. Government bodies, including cities and towns, purchased 49.1 per cent. Rural electric co-ops could purchase only 5.9 per cent.

Preference Customers Use The Most Expensive Power

Cooperatives and public bodies get no price preference, however. The marketing agency sets a price, and everyone who purchases pays the same rate for the type of power purchased. In practice this often means that the cooperative pays more than the commercial power company—never less.

Hydroelectric installations usually have at least two kinds of power: (1) firm power which is available at all times; and (2) secondary power which is available only at those times when there is more water than usual with which to generate power. Only distributors who have adequate generating facilities of their own can use this secondary power. The others, in order to be sure of having their power when they need it, must buy firm power.

Because secondary power is not always available and cannot be used by everyone, it is sold for a lower price than firm power. And since cooperatives and public bodies do not usually have their own generating facilities, they are limited to the use of firm power. Thus, they buy firm power at the same price that commercial power companies buy it, but they are unable to buy the cheaper secondary power which the commercial companies also buy.

The overall result is that the average price paid for Federal hydro power by commercial companies is less than that paid by "preferred" cooperatives and the public bodies.

This does not result from any preference, or lack of it, but merely from the fact that secondary power is cheaper than firm power and only the commercial power companies are in a position to buy and to use the secondary power. Nevertheless, the result is that the cooperatives and public bodies pay a higher average rate than the commercial power companies.

What the Government Owns, The People Own

In a democracy the government is not something separate and apart from its citizens. Rather it is the representative of its citizens. It is in effect the people themselves, organized in a specific manner to perform their governmental functions.

Therefore, what the government owns, the people own. It may properly be said that whatever the government owns, it owns as trustee for the beneficial use of all the people. This is true whether we are talking about the buildings owned by the government, the lands owned by the government, or hydroelectric generating plants owned by the government.

Owners Entitled to First Use of Their Property

When a man owns an automobile, we do not say that he shall be given a "preference" in the use of that automobile. We know that, because it is his, he has the right to use it when and as he pleases subject only to such general rules and laws as have been made applicable to all automobile owners generally. And if a man owns a house we do not question his right to live in it and use it to the exclusion of others. We do not consider that a preference in his favor, or discrimination against other people. It is merely part of ownership in a free society such as ours.

The same thing is true whenever the government, which holds title to some assets for the benefit of the people, decides that it can and should make those assets available for the use of the people.

This becomes obvious when we consider those cases where the government is able to and does make natural resources available directly to its citizens. Thus, when public lands are distributed to the people no one questions the wisdom and moral rightness of the rule which makes those lands available to the homesteader, who will occupy and use the land himself, before any land is offered to a land company.

And where the government makes national parks available to the public, no one questions the fact that where possible the government does this directly and not by turning over the parks to private profit-making organizations for operation. And when surplus foods are made available to the school children for free lunches or cheaper lunches, no one questions the fact that they are made available to the public schools and to non-profit cooperative schools but not

Continued on Page 21

Soil Conditioning At $5 Per Acre

State College tests result in a liquid product which prevents crusting at a relatively low cost

A NEW liquid soil conditioner for row crops, formulated after tests at North Carolina State College and Ohio State University, is now being marketed at a cost as low as $5 per acre by the Monsanto Chemical Company. The development of the new conditioner, tradenamed "Krilium Soil Conditioner Liquid," means that at last farmers will have an effective and relatively economical weapon against the problem of soil crusting.

The product also means that soil conditioners have at long last graduated from garden applications to full scale commercial agricultural uses. The news will be welcomed in many areas of North Carolina where soil flaking and crusting are major problems.

The manufacturer emphasizes that the new product was specifically formulated for crust control in surface application by growers of row crops. It in no way replaces or duplicates the currently available powder formulations of other products of the company.

Cotton Results

Farmers in the state who have been understandably skeptical of the lavish claims of many soil conditioner manufacturers will be reassured on learning of the tests conducted at State College for this product. In a cotton test, stand counts were taken on successive days in treated and untreated rows, which were 18 feet long. On the first day the count was made, no plants had emerged in the untreated row and from 20 to 29 had emerged in other rows with various degrees of treatment.

By the fifth day, 46 plants were counted in the untreated row and 56 to 61 in the treated rows. The soil was much harder in the untreated areas.

Carefully supervised tests, made under field conditions, have shown that applications of Krilium Soil Conditioner Liquid stabilizes many types of soils against slaking, sealing and crusting. Important secondary benefits from this stabilization include improved germination and emergence of seedlings and improved water penetration in the treated areas.

In this newly announced application, the product is applied directly to the surface of the cultivated soil. It cannot be applied to unworked soil with satisfactory results.

It is applied with conventional spray equipment at pressures of 20 to 40 pounds per square inch to planted bands or strips varying from one-half inch to four inches in width.

In tests with cotton involving 40-inch row spacing, requirements varied from one-half gallon per acre in the case of quarter-inch-wide bands to one gallon per acre in the case of two-inch bands (in all cases, Krilium Liquid is mixed with water before application). Total solution requirements varied from 25 to 45 gallons per acre.

Equipment Needed

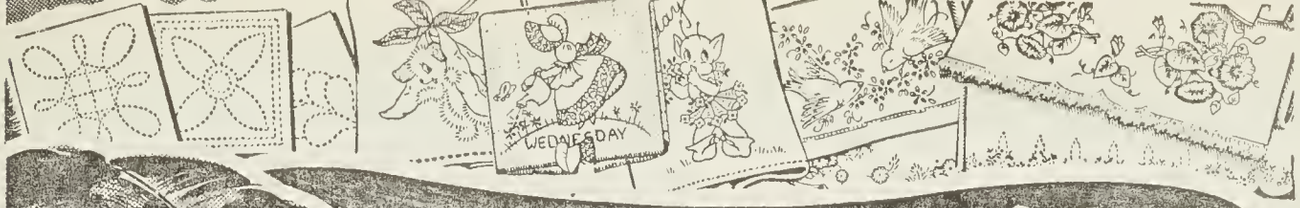
Equipment necessary for the spray application can easily be mounted on tractors or other mobile units used in planting operations. It includes a pump which is driven by the tractor power take-off, hose and connections, and nozzles. Full-stream (or jet) nozzles with a diameter of one-sixteenth inch were used successfully in some tests.

The seed is planted and covered, and the liquid is sprayed on in a single operation. When necessary, fertilizer may also be applied in this operation.

The Krilium Liquid is ready for use, and eliminates the tedious and previously necessary job of dissolving a powder or flake material in water.

Cost of Application

The liquid is marketed at a retail cost of $7.50 per gallon in single-gallon lots, through distributors currently handling other Krilium Formulations. In five-gallon containers the product will cost $5.92 per gallon, while in 55-gallon drums it will cost $5.00 per gallon.



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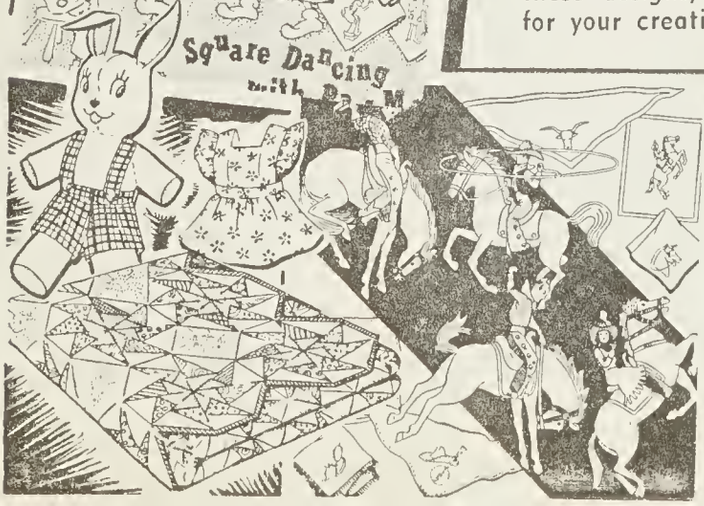

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Your Children Can Go To College

Above, a class in Fabrics at W. C. U. N. C.

And None Are Finer Than Those In Carolina

By REBEKAH RIVERS

Scholarships, self-help plans and loan funds are available at the Consolidated University

NORTH CAROLINA'S high school graduating classes of 1953 face opportunities for higher education undreamed of years ago. In addition to the many fine private and church schools located in the state, prospective college students of today have the privilege of choosing as their alma mater one of the finest consolidated universities in the United States — the University proper at Chapel Hill, the North Carolina State College at Raleigh, and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Indeed, the vast present system of state colleges and universities in the United States can be traced back to an humble beginning at the University of North Carolina in the dark days of the American Revolution. A provision in the Halifax Constitution of 1776 and a charter in 1789 led to the opening of the first state university—at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. This was in 1795.

From this beginning, the University flourished steadily, until, in 1860, it stood at the forefront of American universities. Today, it is second only to John Hopkins in the number of its liberal arts departments, recently adjudged to be "among the best departments in the country" in the graduate field. The present University has ten departments considered among the best in the United States: botany, classics, drama, English, French, history, physics, psychology, romance languages, and sociology.

An act passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in its 1931 session called for the consolidation of the University of North Carolina, the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and the North Carolina College for Women, and their merging into the "University of North Carolina."

The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering is one of the Land-Grand Colleges established by the Congress of the United States in 1862. The college was established under the name of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the name was changed to the present one by the State Legislature in 1917.

The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, formerly

Editor's Note: No more than 170 years ago, virtually all education was on a private basis, and higher educational facilities were prohibitive to all but the wealthy. Today, with our present vast system of public education, the picture has changed. State-supported schools throughout the land open wide their doors, and, through scholarships, loan funds, self-aid plans, make the crossing of their thresholds possible for all. For our readers who wish to send their sons and daughters to college, we offer a series of three articles giving pertinent information on North Carolina's excellent state colleges.

the State Normal and Industrial College and the North Carolina College for Women, is a monument to the crusades led across the country in behalf of education for women. Originally established to provide instruction for young women expecting to enter the public school system as teachers, it has developed into a distinguished liberal arts college, and has grown into one of the largest colleges for women in the United States.

Students entering any part of the consolidated University of North Carolina are offered courses of study in a wide variety of interest fields.

The University at Chapel Hill comprises 14 distinct and different schools and colleges: the General College, College of Arts and Sciences, School of Education, School of Business Administration, Graduate School, Law School, School of Medicine, School of Pharmacy, School of Dentistry, School of Public Health, School of Library Science, School of Nursing, School of Journalism, and School of Social Work. The Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Public Health and Nursing are headed and coordinated in the Division of Health Affairs.

FOUNDED for the purpose of offering "the finest technical training based on the most thorough research, coupled with the humane and social studies necessary in developing individuals of highest character and civic research," the North Carolina State College at Raleigh is composed of six schools:

The School of Agriculture (organized in three divisions—Resident Instruction, Agricultural Extension, and the Agricultural Experiment Station), the School of Design (offering professional instruction in Architecture and Landscape Architecture, the School of Education (instruction for students interested in becoming Vocational Agriculture teachers, Industrial Art teachers, Industrial Education, Mathematics and Science teachers, leaders of recreational programs, counselors and teacher-counselors).

The School of Engineering (departmentalized as follows: Ceramic

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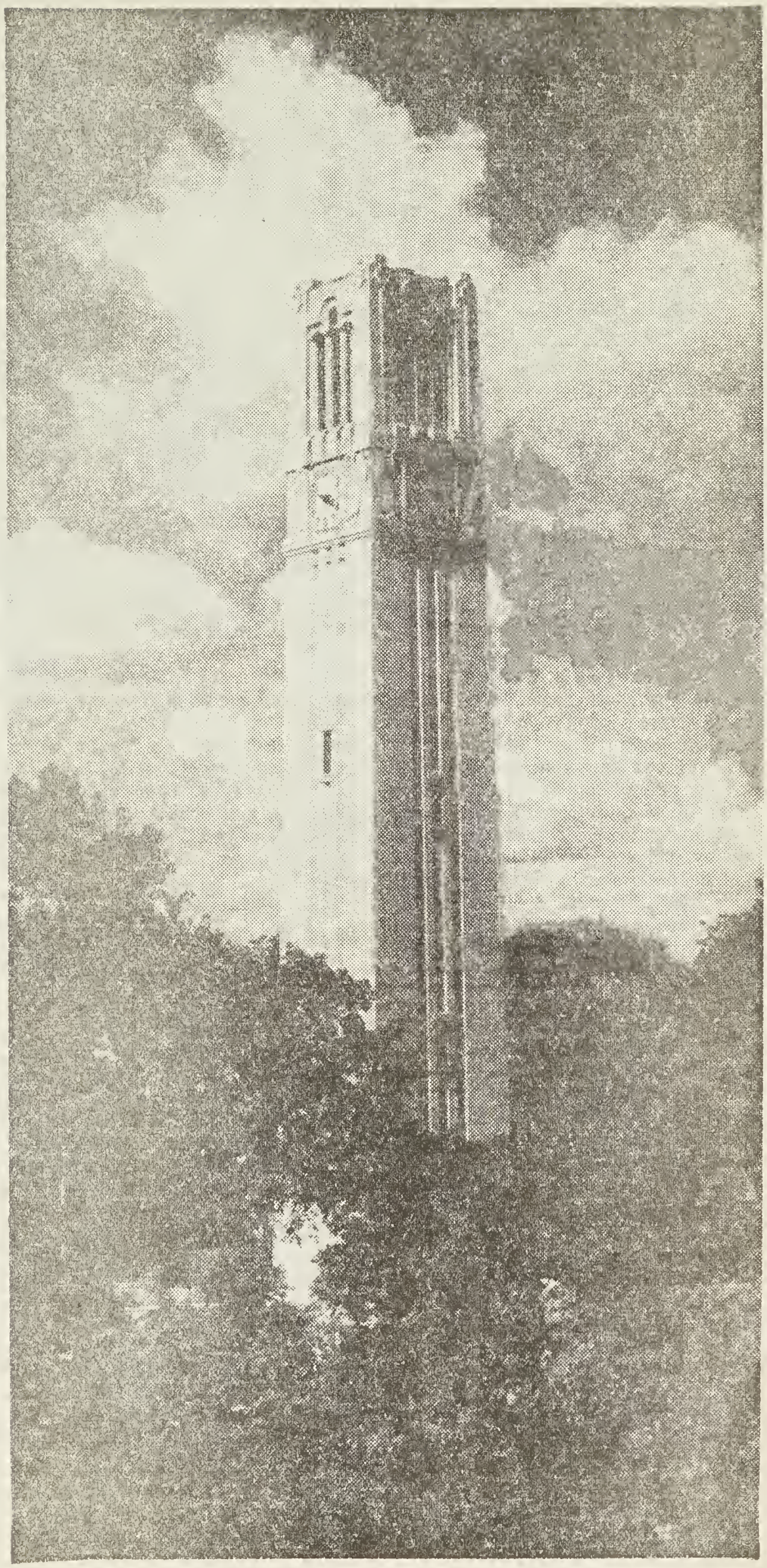

The Memorial Tower, an edifice dedicated to the alumni of North Carolina State College who died in World War I stands at the main entrance to the campus.

How much money do Tar Heel farmers make, and how do they spend it? You may be surprised to learn that

Agriculture Is Big Business

By C. B. RATCHFORD

Head, Extension Farm Management and Marketing
N. C. State College

AGRICULTURE is important to everyone in North Carolina. We know it is but we may not realize just **how** important it is to us. As many of us were raised on farms or have friends there, we know most of our farms are small—they sell only about $3,000 to $4,000 worth of products annually. We also know that farmers do not spend too much money, since they raise much food and do not have too many conveniences. Hence we tend to underestimate the importance of our farmer friends in our economy and pay attention to the bankers, merchants, and others.

I could try to impress you by waving the flag and threatening you with food shortages, but let's be more realistic and look instead at cold facts. I'll use the usual method — showing what our agriculture means in total.

First, where do our people live? We have 4 million people in North Carolina; 1,400,000 (about one-third) of them live on farms. Another 1,300,000 (one-third) who are not farmers live in rural areas and are vitally interested in agriculture. Many of this group have gardens and some livestock and poultry. The remainder—only one-third—are strictly urban people. This indicates that the majority of our people are either involved in agriculture or are close to farming.

Second, how much income do the farmers produce for the State? Although each farm grossed only an average of $3,700 in 1951, when we multiply this by 290,000 farms, we end up with a gross income of $1,100,000,000. Of this amount $955 million was cash income. This cash income equals the total income earned by 380,000 fully employed common textile workers. This $955 million cash income includes $752 million from crops sold, $195 million from livestock, and contrary to the belief of many, only $8 million from government payments.

Now, how did farmers spend their cash income? They spent practically all of the $955 million.

How Farm Income Is Spent

About one-third was used to pay farm expenses other than labor. I'm excluding labor here because this is mostly a matter of changing hands within agriculture. In 1949 farmers spent $43 million for feed, $19 million for buying livestock and poultry, $11 million for seed and plants, $25 million for fuel, $10 million for repairs, at least $70 million for fertilizer (this is an estimate—it's probably nearer $100 million), at least $40 to $50 million for new equipment (another estimate), at least $50 million for wire, hardware, lumber, roofing and so on (also estimated), and $50 to $100 million for marketing (also estimated). These same expenses would be quite a bit higher at the present time.

What happened to the other two-thirds of this $955 million cash income? Practically all of it was spent for food, clothing and utilities. Farmers buy most of the things the rest of us buy, and as we become more commercialized and prosperous, they buy more. Look at this market. In 1950, one North Carolina farm family out of two had an automobile, one in five had a truck, one in three had a tractor, one in 20 had a combine, four out of five had electricity, one in 14 had an electric water pump, one in 10 had an electric hot water heater, one in 20 had a home freezer, one in two had a washing machine and almost all our 290,000 farms had a radio.

But, while there are many conveniences, many families do not enjoy them. Why? They just don't have the money. With your continued help in spreading new information which raises income, they will buy more conveniences.

Our agricultural plant—land, machinery, buildings, livestock and so on—is valued in the Census at more than $2 billion and you couldn't buy it for probably twice that.

Agriculture Essential To Economy

Now let's take a different approach and look at one area — Nash and Edgecombe Counties. Total cash income in these counties in 1950—a bad year — was $32 million. That's equal to the yearly wages of 13,000 textile workers, each earning $2,500 annually. Even this comparison underestimates the importance of agriculture.

Take Rocky Mount. What if something should suddenly happen to agriculture in the area? I suppose not over one-half, and perhaps not over one-third, of the sales in Rocky Mount are made directly to farmers. But you take all farmers out of the area and Rocky Mount would dry up.

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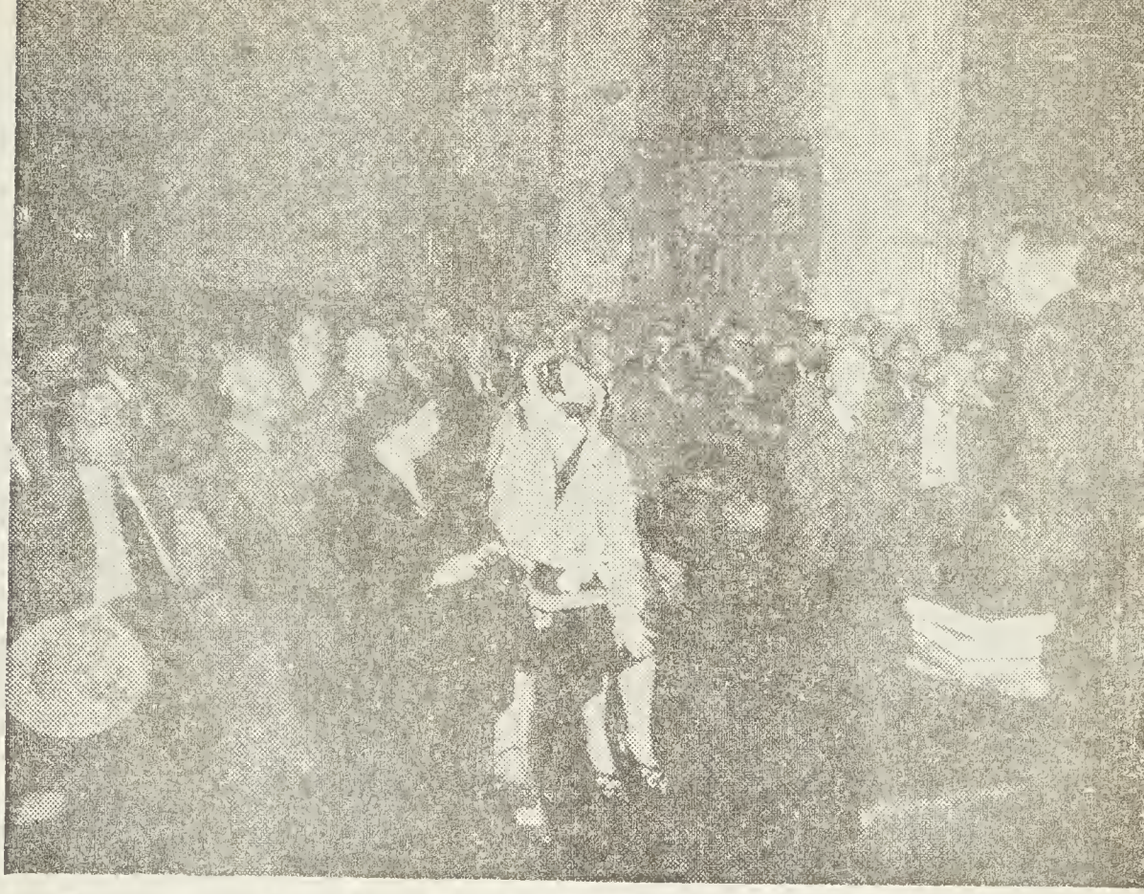


William T. Crisp is shown addressing part of the large crowd which converged on Raleigh to protest the Edney bill. Photo was taken at a meeting held just prior to the hearing. Said Edney: "I certainly never expected to see a crowd like this here today."

300 Farmers Attended Edney Bill Hearing

Senate Finance Committee killed tax 'brainchild' without hearing testimony from the opposition

Some 300 rural electric co-op members, directors and managers were present at the Senate Finance Committee hearing on April 15 to oppose the taxation bill introduced by Madison County Senator Calvin Edney (Carolina Farmer, April). They were treated to a one-man show with Edney as the chief performer.

The Senator was a lonely man as he stood in the auditorium of the new State Highway Building to present his argument for the bill which would impose on electric co-ops the same taxes paid by commercial utility companies. The measure had created a furor among the farmers of the state and they had sent the leaders of their farm organizations to Raleigh to register their displeasure. The bill itself seemed so ridiculous that it might be deceptive; no-one knew why it had been introduced or what was behind it.

They weren't long in finding out. Edney, obviously infuriated, began his presentation by reading a telegram which had been handed him just prior to the hearing. In it, James M. Baley, Jr., state chairman of the Republican Party, urged the committee to kill the bill; he said he wanted it plainly understood that the Republican Party had nothing to do with it.

Only Edney

Edney agreed "Nobody had anything to do with introducing this bill," he said, "except Calvin Edney." He said it was his own "brainchild" and no one else was behind it.

From there on out the audience had trouble in following him. It was soon obvious that he knew pathetically little about rural electrification. He admitted this when at one point he said: "I don't even know how these REA's are organized." He talked about free enterprise in one breath and in the next suggested that instead of loaning money to farmer cooperatives to build power lines, the government should have used the money to "subsidize" commercial power companies.

"Then," he said," you would have had not only electricity but free washing machines and everything else out in your homes."

The Senator ranted about co-ops not paying "dividends" like other corporations, completely ignoring the fact that by their very nature no co-op can pay dividends.

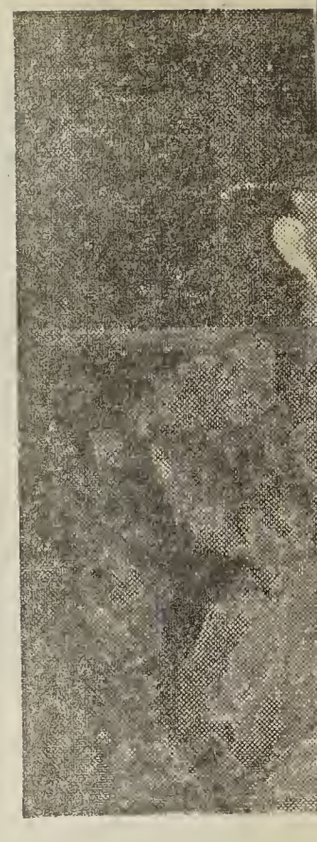
Opponents Were Ready

Opponents of the bill were primed and cocked to answer Edney when he sat down. William T. Crisp, executive manager of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Harry B. Caldwell, master of the N. C. State Grange, and Flake Shaw, secretary of the Farm Bureau, were to speak in opposition.

Before they could say anything, Senator Weeks from Edgecombe County rose to suggest that "Since this brainchild is dead anyway, let's conduct the funeral now." An immediate vote was taken and only Senator Edney supported the bill. Senator Hicks of Greene County suggested that Edney learn something about the organizations he was seeking to legislate against.

After Edney's garbled presentation those who heard him still wondered why he had introduced the bill. One thing was certain: if he wanted notoriety, he received it and he will be remembered for a long time. A very long time.

Match The Motor To The Job



Then, with proper installation and maintenance, you can expect long life and top performance

THE motor used by Mr. W. F. Jarvis of Caldwell County (see photo) did not give 15 years of trouble free service by accident. It has run quietly and efficiently in the Jarvis grist mill since 1938 because it was carefully selected and installed to do the particular job for which it was needed.

The wiring was adequate to carry the current to the motor; an overload switch was installed to protect it; installation followed the manufacturer's recommendations to the letter; and, it was the right kind of motor to begin with.

This careful planning has paid off. The motor has run constantly, every day except Sunday, for 15 years. Two sets of brushes have been the only replacement parts necessary. After 11 years, one teaspoon of oil ran the boxes over.

All farmers would do well to heed the rewarding example of Mr. Jarvis. Too often motor selection is haphazard and installation is carelessly made.

Match Characteristics

Electric motors can be used to operate many machines and tools, whether designed for electric power or not. For satisfactory operation, the characteristics of the motor should be matched as closely as possible.

The three most important machine characteristics are the power required for starting, the power required to accelerate the machine to operating speed and the power required during operation to maintain the required speed. Lightweight machines with few moving parts require less power for starting than machines with heavy moving parts.

Some machines also require additional power as they accelerate, depending upon their inertia or resistance to speed change and to the increased work done as speed increases. Full-speed power requirements vary with different machines

and the type of work they do. Peak loads much larger than average loads occur in some machines. When these occur, the motor overload capacity must be sufficient to maintain speed during the peak load period.

When the peak load is greater than the continuous rated power of the motor, it must be brief and must occur infrequently enough so that the average load will not rise above the continuous rated power of the motor.

When motors operate, they get hot. The operating temperature is normal so long as it does not go higher than 16 degrees F. If you can hold your hand on the motor, it is not too warm. Low voltage, overloads, or improper air circulation through the motor may cause excessive heating.

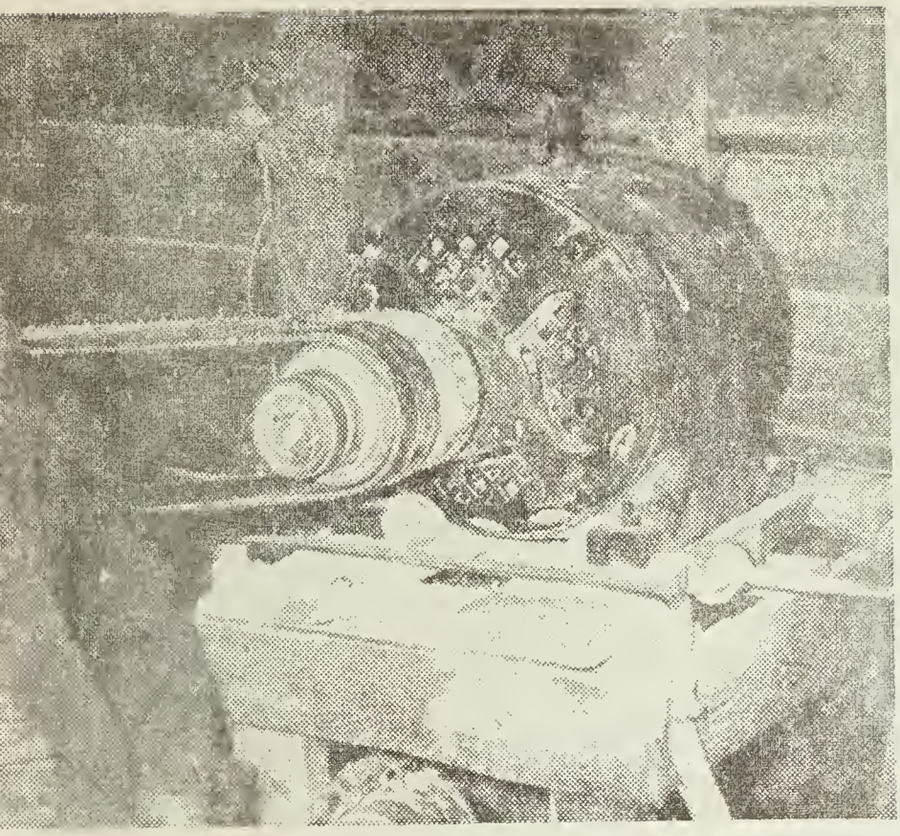
If the bearings are warmer than the rest of the motor, they may need lubrication, or the belt may be too tight. A few drops of oil every 100 to 150 hours of operation is sufficient. Excessive oiling is injurious.

The table at right shows the common-type motors and the machines which they generally are best suited to operate.

What Kind of Motor?

For general farm use, repulsion and capacitor start-induction motors are most satisfactory regardless of the size of the motor. However, the capacitor start type of motor draws more starting current and has less starting effort. The split phase starting type is less desirable for most farm uses. Universal motors are usually assembled in the machines they operate or are not intended for general power application.

Speeds. The first three types are designed to run at constant speed. Most commonly available motors will



Above: W. F. Jarvis, Caldwell County

operate in the neighborhood of 1,140, 1,725 and 3,450 rpm (revolutions per minute). Universal motors operate at variable speeds, generally depending on the load for speed control.

Nameplate. Manufacturers' nameplates on motors should be studied carefully. Data on them should be referred to when writing the manufacturer for repairs or information. Nameplates include some or all of these: Manufacturer's name and address; model and serial number; type of motor; revolutions per minute; voltage or voltages on which the motor will operate; amperage drawn for each voltage at rated load; safe operating temperature increase; number of phases; frequency of current; time rating (length of time motor is to run at one starting).

For convenience, all machines which operate above 350 rpm are considered high speed machines, and generally can be operated with a belt running directly from the motor pulley to the machine pulley. However, motors between one-sixth horsepower and one-half horsepower should have pulleys not less than 1½ inches in diameter. Larger motors should have at least 2- or 3-inch drive pulleys as their size increases.

Pulley Size

Since most machines are designed to operate at much different speeds than the electric motors that drive them, it is necessary to use various size pulleys to obtain the proper speed ratio. This can be accomplished by putting a small pulley on the motor and a large pulley on the machine. This simple method works satisfactorily so long as the machine speed is less than the motor speed, but greater than 350 rpm and the motor speed is less than 1,800 rpm. When machine speed is greater than motor speed, the motor pulley must be larger than the machine pulley.

Slow speed machines are those which operate at less than 350 rpm. To obtain slow machine speeds with a direct belt connection, the driven pulley must be greatly increased in size. Since V-type pulleys larger than 12 inches in diameter are quite expensive, direct belt connections from the motor to a slow speed machine are not generally recommended.

The exceptions to this rule occur when a slow-speed machine has a large diameter flywheel which can be used for a driven pulley. An example is a corn sheller, with a 20- to 30-inch flywheel.

To drive machines at slow speeds, an intermediary shaft (jack shaft) is used. The motor drives this shaft by a belt at a greatly reduced speed. For example, this can be accomplished by using a 1½-inch pulley on the jack shaft. A 2-inch pulley, also mounted on the jack shaft, is then belted to the machine pulley of the proper size to drive the machine at its rated speed.

The following formulas show how pulley sizes are selected:

For high-speed machines. 1. Speed of motor X motor pulley diameter equals machine speed X machine pulley diameter.

[Example: Motor speed (1,750) X motor pulley diameter (1½) equals machine speed (500) X machine pulley diameter (unknown); 1,750 X 1½ divided by 500 equals machine pulley diameter of 5.25 inches].

For low-speed machines. 1. Speed of motor X motor pulley diameter equals jack shaft speed X large pulley diameter on jack shaft.

(Example: 1,750 X 1½ divided by 10 equals 262.5 which is the rmp of jack shaft).

2. Jack shaft speed X small pulley diameter on jack shaft equals ma-

Continued on Page 28

CHARACTERISTICS OF MACHINES SUITABLE FOR OPERATION WITH FOUR TYPES OF MOTORS

Type Motor	Characteristics	Machines
Repulsion Induction	Very hard starting, medium accelerating load large peak loads during operation.	All machines that can be driven with electric motors of proper size up to 10 hp. on rural lines. Exceptions: machines adapted for universal motor.
Capacitor	Hard starting, large accelerating load, large peak loads during operation.	Cream separator, electric hammer mill, hay baler, blower fan, plate mills, metal lathes, corn shellers.
Split Phase	Easy starting, small accelerating load, limited peak load during operation.	Churn, small emery wheel, grindstone, fanning mill, centrifugal water pumps, food grinder, drill press, post drill, sanding disc, wood lathe, small table saw, shaper, band saw, household fan.
Universal Electric Motor	High speed tools, light loads.	Sewing machine, portable drills, food mixers, vacuum cleaners, etc.

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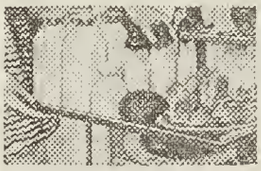

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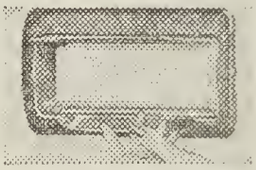

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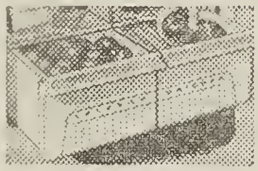

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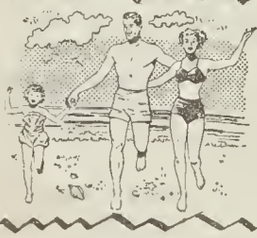

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MURFREESBORO
Planter Hardware Co.

NORWOOD
Martin Appliance Co.

OXFORD
Granville Furniture Co.

PARKTON
J. Q. Parnell

PEMBROKE
Pembroke Furniture Co.

PITTSBORO
City Electronics Shop

PINK HILL
T. A. Turner, & Co.

RALEIGH
Carolina Power & Light Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Raleigh Furniture Co.

RAEFORD
Wood Furniture Store

RAMSEUR
Watkins-Leonard Hardware Co.

RANDLEMAN
Shaw Cut Rate Furniture Co.

REIDSVILLE
City Repair Co.
Gain & Steadman
Sands Furniture Co.

ROANOKE RAPIDS
Shell Furniture Co.

RICH SQUARE
Planters Hardware Co.

RED SPRINGS
Sanders Furniture Co.

ROCKINGHAM
Blake-Bowls Furniture Co.

ROCKWELL
Rockwell Radio & Electric

ROSEBORO
Butler Furniture Co.

ROSE HILL
Frederick's

SALEMBURG
Royal Brothers Hardware Co.

SANFORD
Gallup's Hardware Co.

SILER CITY
Butler Furniture Co.

SMITHFIELD
Southern Appliance Co.

SPRUCE PINE
Blackburn Hardware Co.

STANTONSBURG
Watson & Freeman

STATESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture Co.

ST. PAUL
Service Trading Co.

SCOTLAND NECK
Farmers Hardware Co.

SPRING HOPE
Branham Furniture Co.

TAYLORSVILLE
Rhodes-Day Elledge, Inc.

THOMASVILLE
Refrigeration Sales & Service Co.

TROY
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Forlaw-Scarboro Hardware Co.

WAKE FOREST
W. L. Glover

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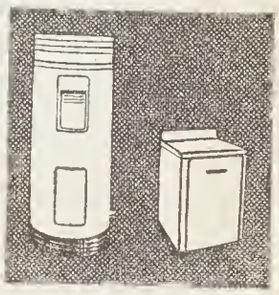
MODEL KPC—Kelvinator "Magic Cycle" Defrosting Refrigerators!

MODEL ER-93—Kelvinator automatic Electric Ranges! New "Picta-Heat" Controls!



MODEL KR-10-82D — Dependable, Automatic Kelvinator Electric Water Heaters!

GET THE "MAGIC CYCLE"

SELF-DEFROSTING

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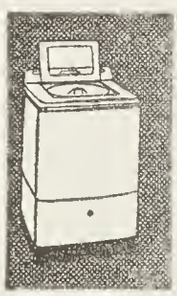
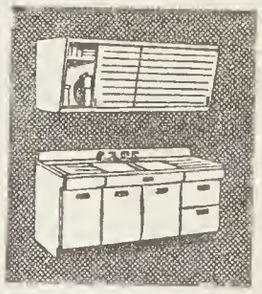


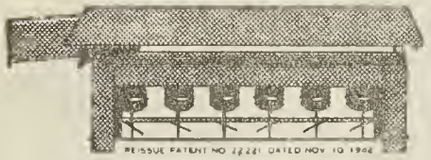
MODEL AWG—Fabulous new Kelvinator Automatic Washers!

MODEL FR-93—Super-dependable, big-storage Kelvinator Freezers!

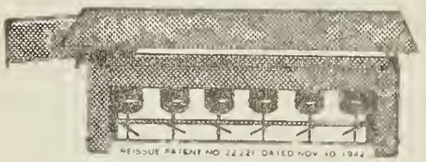


MODEL SCT-66 & WG-6630 — New Kelvinator Kitchen Cabinets and Sinks!

NO OTHER CURER LIKE IT



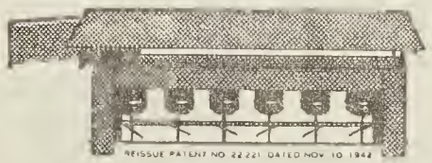
NO OTHER CURER JUST AS GOOD



Florence-Mayo

is the *only* Patented

AIR CONDITIONING TOBACCO CURER



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- ✱ A $50 to $75 greater value than any other open flame curer
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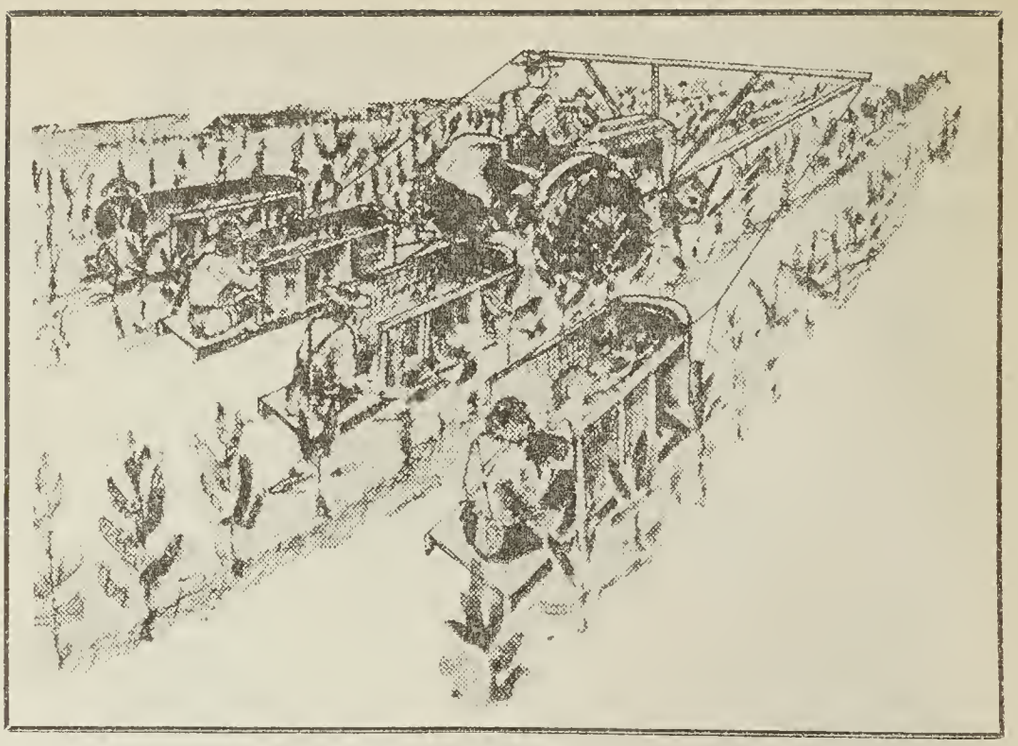
A Few Dealer Franchises Open. Write!



Farmers can save many backaches with a

Tobacco Cropping Sled

The slow and back-breaking job of hand-picking the lower leaves of tobacco raised for flue curing has been ended on scores of farms in the Southcast by farmers who have built tobacco cropping sleds that are tractor-drawn.

Hundreds of sleds which should be ideal for North Carolina, were made during the last cropping season by farmers in the area near Live Oak, Fla. The design they used was so simple and economical to build, and so easy to operate, that it has been copied by dozens of tobacco farmers specializing in the raising of flue-cured tobacco.

Among the county agricultural agents who are enthusiastic about the sleds is Floyd Eubanks, of Live Oak, who said: "These sleds save labor and sore backs. Two men on sleds can crop as much as five men walking and bending over to gather the lower leaves."

J. G. Gains, who has charge of tobacco experiments at the Coastal Plain Experimental Station at Tifton, Ga., commented, "Thank heaven! At last we have something to save labor and the aching backs of the tobacco farmer!"

Principal materials needed for making a cropping sled are a discarded grease drum, scrap lumber and a 4' x 8' panel of Masonite ¼" Tempered Presdwood. Cut in half, the grease drum serves as a smooth front for the sled, which is 7' long, 22" wide and 2' high. Runners are 2 by 6-inch lumber, over which rough lumber is nailed for a bottom. The floor and sides are covered with Tempered Presdwood, with the hard, smooth surface exposed so there will be no damage to the tender leaves. Supports for the Tempered Presdwood sides are pieces of 2 by 2-inch lumber, spaced 16" apart. Similar supports form the tops of the sides.

A "U"-shaped piece of metal on each runner provides the hitch for the tractor.

Ordinarily, the tractor pulls four sleds abreast. A man, woman or child sits at the back of each sled. As he crops the lower leaves, he tosses them into the sled ahead of him. At the end of the row, the sleds are unloaded, and the return trip across the field is made. Two persons harvest right-handed, and the others left-handed.

Some farmers use only two sleds. In such cases, the workers crop on both sides.

The Tempered Presdwood is especially suited for lining the sled because of its extremly smooth surface, which has no slivers that could snag the tobacco leaves, and because of its long-wearing qualities and resistance to moisture. To assure the best installation, the panels are pre-expanded by scrubbing the screen sides with water with an old broom 18 or 24 hours before applying them.

For a free plan showing the construction, write THE CAROLINA FARMER, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.

Who Owns Our Rivers?

Continued from Page 9

to the private schools operated for profit.

All of these things are done because when a trustee, holding some asset for the benefit of someone else, decides to make that asset available for use, he not only should but he must make it available first, if possible, for the direct use of the owner or owners. Not to do this would be a violation of the trust. It would certainly be the worst kind of wrong for a trustee to say to the owner that the trust property is to be made available to him only through a third party, who will add his profits to the cost of the owner's use.

That is precisely the situation with respect to the hydroelectric generating facilities operated by the government. As the government, it owns these facilities not as a company or an organization separate and apart from the people themselves, but only as a trustee—and the beneficial ownership of those facilities remains with the people.

Therefore, when the government makes the benefits of such installations available it must make them available for the maximum benefit of its citizens. That is why in one form or another the various laws have provided that the electric power and energy marketed by the government shall be marketed to bring the maximum benefit of it to the people—so as to encourage the most widespread use by the people at the lowest cost.

This is not a policy developed out of the abstract thinking of the Congress—it is merely a statement of what would be implied or what would be applicable even if that language were not used. It is merely a statement of a cardinal principle governing the relationship of a trustee to the beneficial owner.

If the Federal government were in the retail electric business, **which it is not**, and it said that it would deliver and sell power to the individual citizen-user before it would sell and deliver any to a commercial company to resell for profit, no one would question that decision. They would realize immediately that it was not only proper, but that it was the only thing that the government should or could do.

In the electric power field the Federal government has restricted its activities to the wholesale business. Therefore, it cannot deliver the power to the individual citizen-consumer. The inability of the government to make such a delivery should not, however, destroy the rights of individual citizens as the beneficial owners of this power.

If they have organized their own groups (cooperative, municipal or public utility districts) for the purpose of serving themselves with electric power, of course they should be entitled to the same rights of purchase through these groups that they would have had as individual citizens if purchase at retail directly from the government were possible. The mere fact that the government cannot make the retail delivery does not destroy any of the basic rights of ownership which its citizens have. And if any of them are in a position to exercise those rights of beneficial ownership those rights cannot be denied them.

Thus it is that the so-called preference for cooperatives and public bodies is not a preference at all. It is merely the recognition of the rights of an owner to use his property. The public bodies and cooperatives that have been created by the people to serve them with electric power are nothing more than the people doing as a group what they cannot do individually—but it is nevertheless still the people.

****

An electrical method for the automatic felling of trees—in which a hot wire is tightened around the trunk—has been developed.

****

"You've been dropping these all over the lawn."

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Eight New North Carolina TV Stations Under Construction

Before the year is out, Hopalong should be able to gallop with ease through Tar Heel television sets from the mountains to the sea; but he may find the terrain a little too rough in the extreme southeast and southwest.

This expanded video activity will result from the eight new television stations expected to go into operation in the state this year. The Federal Communications Commission has issued construction permits for stations in Raleigh, Durham, Winston-Salem, Greenville, Charlotte, Mt. Arie, Hendersonville and Asheville.

Three of these have announced the dates they will begin operations: Asheville (WISE-TV, Channel 62), July 1; Raleigh (WNAO-TV, Channel 28), May 28; Winston-Salem (WTOV-TV, Channel 26), August 1. The others have not announced their opening date.

All of these stations and all others assigned to North Carolina will be ultra high frequency (UHF), which means their service area will be limited to approximately a 25-mile radius. The single exception is an educational station assigned to Chapel Hill. The Charlotte and Greensboro stations currently in operation are very high frequency (VHF), and cover an approximate 100-mile radius.

The advent of the new stations will mean that people in many areas of the state will have their choice of three channels (see map below). Because of their geographic location, however, others in the southeast and southwest will continue to face a television drought. They must await the opening of other stations which have been allocated, but which have not been granted construction permits.

Specifically, stations have been allocated the following cities (the number in parenthesis indicates the number of ultimate stations the city will have, if more than one):

Ahoskie, Albermarle, Asheville (3), Burlington, Chapel Hill, Charlotte (4), Durham (3), Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Greensboro (3), Greenville, Henderson, Hendersonville, Hickory, High Point, Jacksonville, Kannapolis, Kinston, Laurinburg.

Lumberton, Mt. Airy, New Bern, Raleigh (3), Roanoke Rapids, Rocky Mount, Salisbury, Sanford, Shelby, Southern Pines, Statesville, Washington, Wilmington (3), Wilson, Winston-Salem (3).

Included in the above number of stations are channels to be reserved for education in Asheville, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

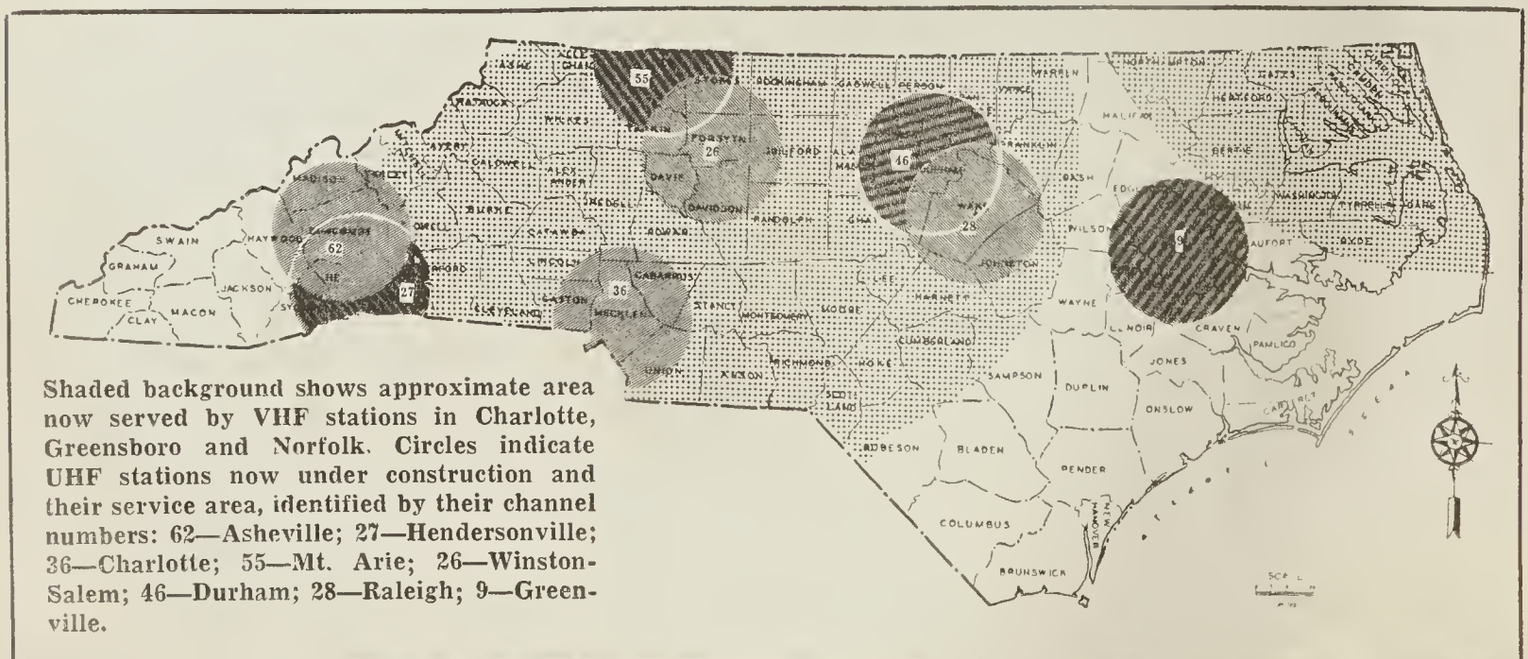
If you live within 25 miles of one of the above cities, your television future seems assured. Fringe areas, however, are sometimes freakish. Quite often a station beams much further than expected and reception is spotty within its assigned area.

"Blue Law" Upheld In Movie-TV Test

The North Carolina Supreme Court ruled on May 6 that the Sunday "blue law" which allows municipalities to decide what activities shall be carried out on Sunday is constitutional and does not discriminate against motion picture theaters.

The decision came in a case brought by the owner of a Charlotte movie house who charged that the local ordinance prohibiting movies between the hours of 6:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. was discriminatory in that it favored the radio and television industry.

The case was the first big movie-TV tussle in the state.



Shaded background shows approximate area now served by VHF stations in Charlotte, Greensboro and Norfolk. Circles indicate UHF stations now under construction and their service area, identified by their channel numbers: 62—Asheville; 27—Hendersonville; 36—Charlotte; 55—Mt. Arie; 26—Winston-Salem; 46—Durham; 28—Raleigh; 9—Greenville.

Agriculture Is Big Business

Continued from Page 14

You'd need fewer stores, fewer teachers, fewer doctors, banks, newspapers and radio stations, fewer auto dealers and gas stations, fewer stores of all kinds—fewer everything.

Take out your agriculture from any area in North Carolina and don't replace it, and I'll bet you wouldn't have one-fifth of the present income turning over. Perhaps three-fourths of the people in Rocky Mount would have to go elsewhere. When you take agriculture out of a community, you literally knock out the foundation from under that community. The reason for that is because when our farm friend spends $1 in town, that $1 passes through at least four hands, often more, before it leaves the community. The farmer buys some feed, the feed dealer buys some gasoline, the station operator pays the doctor, the doctor buys some groceries, the grocer pays his electric bill, the utility pays a workman, the worker buys a shirt,—all in the same community—and finally, perhaps, the clothier pays that farmer's $1 to his out-of-town supplier. Farmers' spending may travel a shorter or longer route before it leaves the community, but it has this multiplier effect several times over. The same holds true **in reverse** if farmers don't have money to spend.

I hope this shows how important agriculture is to all of us — why it must be kept strong and expanding if your community and you are to continue to prosper.

Agriculture Vs. Industry

Let's look at the positive side. A new industry employing 150 men with an annual payroll of $350,000 and costing $300,000 does these things, according to 1947 figures from the State Department of Conservation and Development: It means sales and services for 400 cars, a 10-room schoolhouse, a dozen stores, a taxable valuation of over $1,000,000, public improvements, $120,000 annually for the railroads, opportunity for 18 professional men, an annual expenditure in trade of $2,000,000, yearly markets for $800,000 in farm products, and the support of 1,500 people.

Following through on our last point, I know you go to great ends, on your own and in support of your Chamber of Commerce, to get a new industry. And you should; you know what it means.

But how about our efforts to increase agricultural income? Would not that do about as much for a community as a new industry? Increasing our agricultural income in a community by $350,000 per year would mean not as much as the new industry, because we ordinarily will not bring in 150 new workers. But you still get a multiplier effect—a chain reaction, so to speak. I would guess each additional dollar of agricultural income would result in three or four additional dollars total income in the community.

The possibilities for expanding our agricultural income are tremendous. In Nash and Edgecombe Countries, if we could raise corn yields 10 bushels an acre, cotton yields 150 pounds an acre, and tobacco yields 100 pounds an acre, we'd boost gross income $5,600,000. Then, if each farm sold only $500 worth of additional livestock, or one-half the farms sold $1,000 more, which is very possible, the agricultural income of the two counties would be increased another $5 million.

Actually, with facts we know now, we can boost income in the two counties by at least 50 per cent and perhaps more.

Something to Sell, Buy or Trade? Use The Rural Exchange

See Page 28

ARCHITECTS — ENGINEERS
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Here's the Way To Curb a Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

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Merely send your name and address to Capt. W A Collings Inc 712-K, Watertown, N Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer Send right away—NOW —before you put down this paper

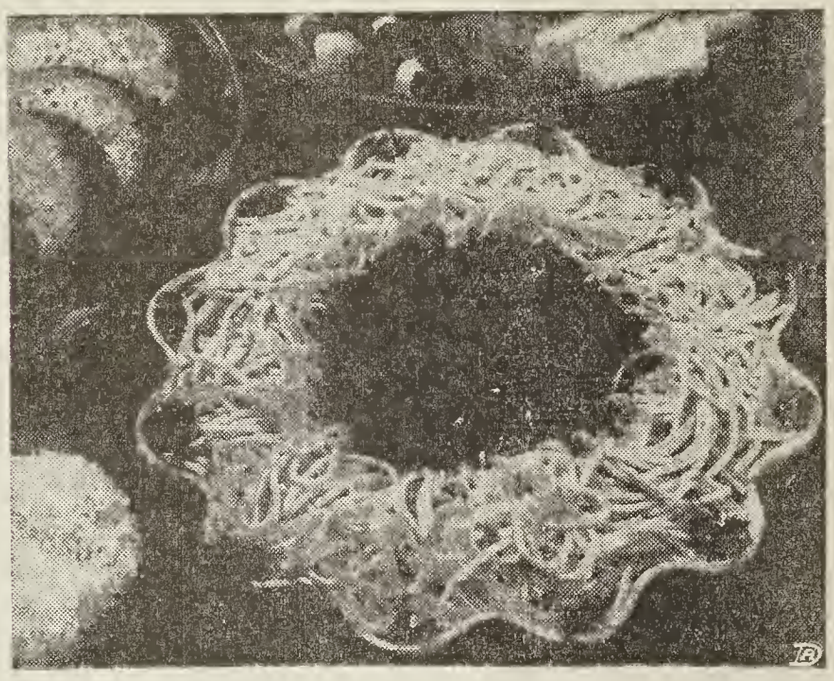
THE CAROLINA FARMER Advertisement

"Don't move a muscle and he won't bite you!"

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

FOOD



Meals for Spring Cleaning Days

For our homemakers who are busy with spring cleaning, we offer these easy supper dishes. Not only are they easy to prepare, but they are all designed for your weekly budget meals. Most of them are one-dish meals—garnish them with a tray of carrot curls, radishes, spring onions, and celery or toss a healthy salad, and the chore of feeding your hungry family at the end of a cleaning day won't be too unpleasant after all.

Four people can eat heartily on a Heavenly Hamburger Bake for under twenty cents a serving. This is a good recipe, too, to keep on hand for a church supper or club group, beause it can be easily multiplied and prepared for a group.

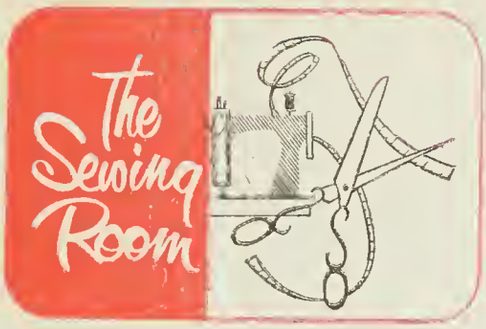
Heavenly Hamburger Bake

8 slices enriched bread
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
½ pound ground beef
¼ cup diced onions
2 tablespoons diced celery
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
1 cup shredded American cheese
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup milk

Cut 4 slices of bread diagonally (if desired). Spread lightly with butter or margarine and arrange in bottom of an 8-inch square baking dish. Toast lightly in moderate oven (350° F.) about 15 minutes. While bread is toasting, brown meat with onion and celery. Mix in prepared mustard. Spread meat mixture over toasted bread. Sprinkle shredded cheese on top of meat. Cover with remaining bread slices (also cut diagonally) to make sandwiches. Combine egg and milk and pour over bread. Bake in moderate oven (350 F.) about 40 minutes. Makes 4 servings.

Spaghetti, macaroni and noodles are always a boon to the budget-minded homemaker, and this spag-

Continued on Page 28



New Look in Sewing Machines

The functional theory in furniture making has hit the manufacturers of sewing machines. Two interesting new models, designed to blend with other household furnishings, have just come to our attention.

For those women who "simply live in the kitchen," one sewing machine company has designed a new kitchen appliance—a kitchen cabinet model sewing machine. It is encased in a white wood cabinet which is a companion for other kitchen cabinets—the same width, height, and depth of standard commercial kitchen units.

Another company has designed a sewing machine which from all outward appearances is a modern bed table or occasional piece, but which opens into a complete sewing center. To open, the seamstress simply pulls out the front of the table, which becomes a comfortable chair for sewing.

Slip Cover Tips

In selecting materials for your new spring slip covers, consider the room carefully when making a decision between plain or patterned materials. Generally, a plain material can be used on any piece of furniture in any room. A plain material lends itself well for covering large pieces of furniture or in a room with sufficient pattern on the walls, in the draperies, and in the rug. While seam lines and fittings show up more clearly in plain materials, the seamstress does not have to worry about spacing the designs, matching the patterns or the up-and-down of the material. It's well to remember, however, that plain materials show wrinkles more quickly than patterned fabrics, and that too much plain color can be monotonous.

If your room has plain walls and floor coverings, choose a patterned material for your slip covers for added variety. Scale the designs with the furniture and the size of the room—a large design for a large piece of furniture, a small design for a smaller piece.

When sewing for little girls (from

Continued on Page 28

PATTERNS

A WRAPAPRON for your daughter! Just sew two or three, Mother, and RELAX for the season! As you see, it has FEW pattern parts, whips up in a jiffy, opens out to iron and a child can dress herself so easily; Make it in cotton in flavor-fresh pastel colors!

Pattern 4634: Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 takes 2 ⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

CITY-SMART ad country-cool—this versatile sun fashion gives you a taller, more slender look, half-sizers! Reversible cover-up capelet buttons to dress, revers have contrast-color accent! Easy sewing, and so very useful

Pattern 9225: Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ requires 4½ yards 35-inch; ¾ yard contrast.

PRINCESS STYLE! It's the new style of the season! You'll be thrilled—it's the most becoming, the easiest to sew. This sundress with its own smart bolero is country-cool and city-slick. You'll wear it simply everywhere!

Pattern 4665: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 dress and bolero 4¾ yards 35-inch; ⅞ yard contrast.

DOUBLE VALUE for your sewing time. Season's most practical, prettiest Wrapapron—make it also in a brief version for a cover-up apron! See the neckline—it's cut low for cool flattery. Check that diagram—couldn't be easier, faster sewing.

Pattern 4803: Misses Sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. Size 16 takes 3⅞ 35-inch material.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: *Carolina Farmer*, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Housekeeping

Buy Wisely—For a Clean Sweep

If you happen to be a person who doesn't know what to look for when buying a broom, then you might take a tip from this young homemaker. She's learned that there are four points to check before purchasing this necessary and versatile household tool.

First, select a broom made from good broomcorn. Fibres of this plant are pliable and long-wearing. Each strand is tipped with tiny barb fibres which provide the cleaning action. Second, run your hand across the top of the broom (see cut) to see that all the broom strands are of the same length—otherwise the broom will not sweep efficiently; third, separate the strands and check to see that the broom is made entirely of genuine broomcorn fibres, which, unlike grass, are smooth at the shoulder but become jagged near the tip; fourth, count the rows of stitching near the handle of the broom. A well-made broom has at least 3 rows—and may have as many as five.

And lastly, replace your old broom before it gets that very uneven and wornout look. A recent study conducted by industrial time study experts proved that a new broom not only sweeps clean—it sweeps four or five times more efficiently than an old one!

Magazine Give-Away—"Feeding a Crowd"

Are you faced with the problems involved in serving as chairman of a luncheon committee for your home demonstration club, a dinner committee for family night at your church, or as parent-consultant for your daughter's junior-senior banquet?

The Carolina Farmer has a supply of booklets, entitled "Feeding a Crowd," which is designed as a guide for just such duties. It contains menus, buying guides, and recipes for 50 and 100 servings. Included in the menu suggestions are church supper menus, father and son dinner menus, young people's dinner menus. The buying guide gives purchasing amounts for large gatherings of everything from bread to vegetables.

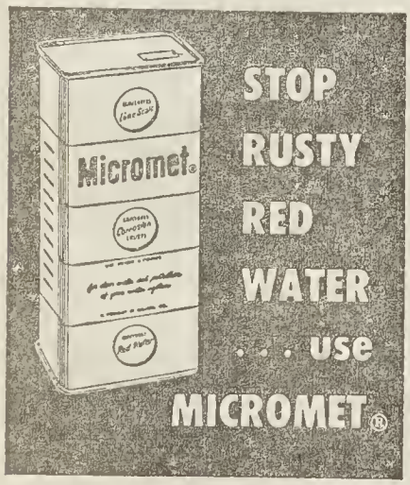
If you'd like a copy of this booklet (or more than one copy), just fill in the following form and mail to: Rebekah Rivers, Homemaking Editor, **The Carolina Farmer**, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. Even if you haven't any need for the booklet now, order one for future use. The booklet will be sent without charge to you. And while you're ordering this booklet, why not attach a note telling us what features you have enjoyed on these pages and giving us suggestions for future stories. And send us some of your tried-and-true recipes.

Please send _____ copies of "Feeding a Crowd" to:

_____
Name

_____
Address

_____
Name of Electric Membership Co-op.



SEE YOUR PLUMBER OR PUMP DEALER
FOR FREE FOLDER, WRITE TO:
CALGON, INC.
HAGAN BLDG., PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

The Homemaker Writes the Editor

A Cookie Request

Miss Augusta Harrison, Fayetteville, Rt. 1, a South River Co-op lady, writes for a good drop cookie recipe, and advises that she "has trouble with drop cookies running together." These "Candy Cookies" sound good to us:

Mounds (candy bar) Crunch Cookies

- ½ *cup shortening*
- ¼ *cup granulated sugar*
- ½ *teaspoon vanilla*
- 1 *egg, well beaten*
- 1 *cup PLUS 2 level tablespoons sifted all-purpose flour*
- ½ *teaspoon baking soda*
- ½ *teaspoon salt*
- ½ *cup chopped walnuts*
- 2 *Mound bars, finely diced (1 package)*

Cream shortening until soft, in medium-sized bowl; add sugar gradually, creaming well after each addition. Stir flour, baking soda, and salt over creamed mixture; blend in well. Stir in walnuts and Mounds. Drop by teaspoonful about 2 inches apart on lightly greased cooky sheet. Bake at 375° F. for 10 to 12 minutes. Makes about 3 dozen cookies.

Drop cookies often run together when dropped in too large amounts, placed too closely together, or when batter is too moist. Could any of you readers help Mrs. Harrison further with this problem?

Suggestions from a Reader

From Mrs. Lucy B. Hamilton, Wadesboro, Rte. 1, a member of the Pee Dee Electric Co-op, comes the following letter:

"Dear Homemaking Editor:

"Just a few lines to give you some suggestions you requested in the March issue of the **Carolina Farmer.** I would like the homemaking pages better if you would include more patterns and some good recipes for cakes, pies, and easy desserts."

Thanks to Mrs. Hamilton for the suggestions, which we shall try to put in effect. In our new **Carolina Farmer**, we plan to offer needle-craft patterns along with our dress patterns. We shall remember to include lots of dessert recipes in the months to come.

Orchids Department

From the mail bag comes the following greatly appreciated remark from a reader: From Mrs. James W. Worrell, Rte. 2, Wallace: "I think the **Carolina Farmer** features are fine just as they are."

Step by Step to Shirt Success

Starching, Dampening Of Primary Importance

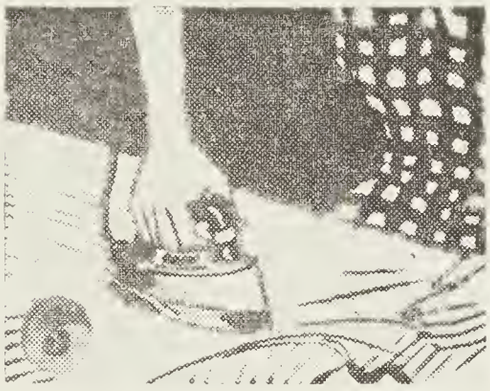
A man's beautifully ironed shirt can be a pride and joy—to both the wearer and to his wife. Just how perfectly a shirt can be ironed depends upon three things: the starching, the dampening, and, of course, the ironing itself.

Of these three steps, the actual making of the starch is of extreme importance! Make a satin-smooth starch so that you can iron with ease. To do this, mix ¼ cup dry starch and ¼ cup cold water to a paste in a large bowl or pan. For true ironing magic, be sure to add a cake of that little blue-wax ironing aid, which dissolves in a few seconds when you pour in one quart of boiling water. Used with starch, it means so much. These directions make a thick basic starch mixture, which is just right for stiffening the collars and cuffs.

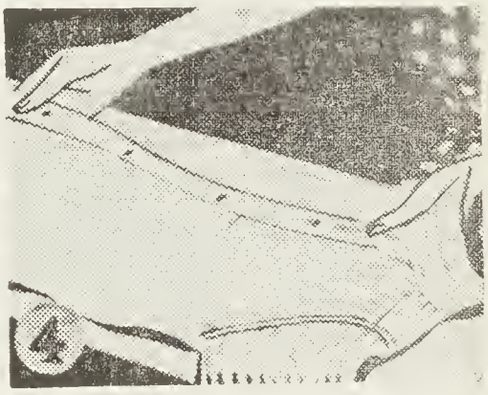
Applying the starch is simple—it is a matter of thoroughly squeezing the hot starch well into the fabric of the collars and the cuffs, and then carefully squeezing out all the excess starch. The dampening? Easy, too . . . with warm water sprinkle the shirt evenly; roll up tightly, smoothing out wrinkles as you roll. Wrap in damp towel or waxed paper, and allow at least an hour or two for complete distribution of moisture. Then, following the directions pictured here, iron your husband's shirts to a handsome finish—he'll be proud to wear your handiwork!

1. Iron cuffs on wrong side first and then on right side, stretching well as you go. Iron sleeves.

2. Iron from points of collar toward center back to avoid wrinkles. Iron right side of yoke over broad end.



3. Lay shirt on board, collar to your left, outside of shirt-back down. Iron inside and back of yoke.



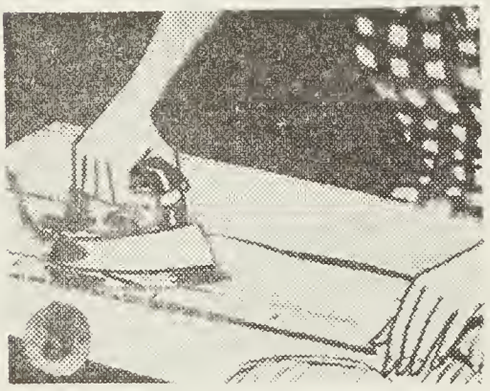
4. With the shirt in this position, fold the front left side of the shirt over the back and iron.

Laundry Hints

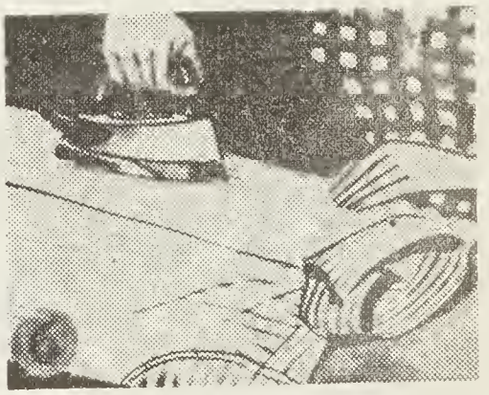
Glove Washing

Fabric gloves—cotton, nylon, rayon—all are washable. Colored cotton, nylon, and rayon gloves should be tested for color fastness before washing—if there is no sign of bleeding, wash them with other fast-color items. Dry your fabric gloves as fast as possible.

It is too late to wash leather gloves if they already have been dry cleaned. White capeskin and doeskin wash beautifully provided you do it right from the start, not after they have been dry cleaned.



5. Next, turn the buttonhole band back to the edge of the pocket. Iron smooth on wrong side.



6. Repeat for right side or button side of shirt. Give a "touching up" to collar, cuffs, shirt fronts.

Robert S. Allen

Continued from Page 4

gia Power Company . . . similar to the type of wheeling contracts which have been entered into in other parts of the country. But Georgia Power has insisted on pressing a proposal which would provide for the outright sale to the company at the bus-bar of the power from Clark Hill and other Federal projects. . . .

"The result of that would be that the preferred agencies (REA-financed co-ops) would have no choice in the matter of their power supply. It would also have the effect that the company, a non-preferred agency, would buy power at government-fixed rates and the cooperatives, which are the preferred agencies, would be required to pay higher rates. In the past that proposal has not been accepted by the government and was on several occasions rejected. But the company has again tendered the proposal to Secretary McKay and he has it under consideration. His decision will affect every REA-financed co-op in the country."

Utility Booby Trap

A few innocuous appearing words buried in the tideland oil bill may play a decisive role in the future of the government's public power program.

This seemingly innocent language, in Section Six, when closely scrutinized, turns out to be far from harmless. Careful study discloses this clause is a craftily devised booby-trap that could be used by the utility lobby and legal sharpshooters to deprive the governments of its right to the beds of navigable streams as sites for dams.

In effect, this cunning language declares that the government's authority under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution shall no longer include the power to "use" the beds of navigable rivers. That would be a sweeping limitation that could put an end to any further hydro-electric developments by the government.

Meals for Spring Cleaning Days

Continued from Page 24

hetti dish is especially planned for busy day cooking.

Florentine Spaghetti

6 ounces spaghetti
¼ cup butter or margarine
¼ cup chopped onion
1 small clove garlic, chopped
½ pound chicken livers, diced
3 tablespoons enriched flour
½ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups condensed beef broth or consomme (10½-ounce can)

Cook spaghetti in boiling salted water until tender (about 15 minutes). Drain and rinse. While spaghetti is cooking, melt butter or margarine in skillet. Add onion and garlic and brown lightly. Add chicken livers and brown well. Stir in flour and salt. Add beef broth or consomme and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Arrange spaghetti on hot platter and top with Chicken Liver Sauce. Makes four servings.

Stuffed Eggs

6 hard-cooked eggs
¼ cup margarine
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon cayenne pepper
1 cup grated tuna fish
3 tablespoons cream
2 teaspoons grated onion

Shell eggs and cut in half lengthwise. Remove yolks and mash. Cream margarine and blend with yolks. Add salt, cayenne pepper, tuna fish, cream and grated onion. Blend well. Pile yolk mixture in egg white halves. Unmold chilled salad ring on large serving plate. Arrange stuffed eggs around rice. Garnish center of ring with watercrest. Serves 6.

Match the Motor

Continued from Page 17

chine pulley diameter X machine speed.

[Example: Jack shaft speed (262.5 X small pulley on jack shaft (2) equals machine speed (60) X machine pulley diameter (unknown). 262.5 X 2 divided by 60 equals 8.75, diameter of machine pulley].

Since electric motor pulleys are generally of small diameter and turn at high speeds, V belts should be used to prevent slipping. Flat belts can be used in an emergency, but they must operate under high tension to prevent excessive slipping and therefore wear out faster, and are injurious to both motor and machine bearings.

Flat pulleys may be used on the driven machine with V belts if the driven machine pulleys are 14 inches or larger in diameter. The inside of a V belt is flat and will drive the larger flat pulleys without slipping. This method helps to reduce the cost of V belt and pulley drives because large flat pulleys are much cheaper than large V pulleys. A crowned pulley should not be used in place of a flat pulley.

The Rural Exchange

Mink Raising

MINK RAISING Information and pen plans free. Complete. Almost all types. Unconditionally guaranteed. Lake Superior Mink Farms, Superior E. E., Wisconsin.

For Sale

FOR SALE—one electric steam-o-matic iron, one each kerosene and gasoline irons, on folding saw. Mrs. Ray Dunn, Rt. 1, Box 71, Jackson Springs, N. C.

FOR SALE or trade—one surge milking machine pail and belts. Excellent condition. Latest model. Cheap. George W. Grant, Wingate, N. C.

Greeting Cards

LADIES, 32 gorgeous assorted Everyday Cards with envelopes. $1 postpaid. Birthday, get-well, wedding, baby birth, others. Barbera, Box 65, Elmsford 12, New York.

Jewelry Wanted

WATCHES wanted. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, denta gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles or write for free information. LOWE'S, 217 Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

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NEW TOWELS—Large size, assorted colors. New — not seconds. Deluxe Quality. 12 for $1.00. Money back guarantee. Order now, supply limited. Louis Novak, P. O. Box 976M, Liberty. New York.

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The Sewing Room

Continued from Page 25

2 to 6 years) choose styles designed for a child's way of doing things. Remember that little folks don't have waistlines, and choose a pattern without a belt. Bands hamper arm movement and become tighter as the child grows, so designs with roomy armholes and short sleeves without cuffs or bands are more functional. Be sure the little one's dresses are short enough not to hamper her when she stoops at play.

Your Children Can Go to College

Continued from Page 13

Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Geological Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Physics).

School of Forestry (offering instruction in the fields of Forest Management, Wood Technology, Pulp and Paper Technology, and Lumber Products Manufacturing and Merchandising), School of General Studies (including the Departments of Economics, English, History and Political Science, Modern Languages, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Education and Intramurals, Social Studies and Sociology), the School of Textiles (comprising five departments: Yarn Manufacturing, Knitting, Fabric Development and Construction, Textile Chemistry, and Textile Research), and the Graduate School.

The Woman's College of the University offers courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with an opportunity for major work in sixteen fields; Bachelor of Science, with majors in four professional fields; Bachelor of Music with a major in Music; and Bachelor of Fine Arts, with a major in Art.

Scholarships Available

With the formidable list of scholarships, loan funds, and student self-aid plans offered by the three schools of the University of North Carolina, her youth with eyes turned toward higher education should not be stopped by financial difficulties. Many of these aid funds, we understand, are unused each year, simply because students do not apply for them.

The University at Chapel Hill lists some 35 varied fellowships and scholarships. Application for these scholarships should be filed in the Student Aid Office at the University. The institution also has certain funds which may be loaned to worthy students who can show definite need. Ambitious students wishing to earn part of their expenses may do so at the University by certain jobs, assigned by the Self-Help Committee. These jobs are given on the basis of scholarship merit, financial need, and good character. Detailed information on all types of assistance can be obtained by writing the Director of Self-Aid.

Residents of North Carolina who are physically handicapped are offered free tuition at the University. Information concerning this service should be requested from the Director of Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.

Many scholarships in the various program fields are offered at North Carolina State College, and the self-help Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. will assist those students desiring employment to help pay their college expenses.

The Woman's College of the University offers financial aid for students who are in need through self-help work, scholarships, and loan funds. Twenty-four fellowships and scholarships and around fifty-two loan plans are available at the Woman's College. All applications for student aid should be addressed to the Student Aid Officer, Mrs. C. G. Hawkins.

It is difficult to offer an exact sum covering expenses for the entire college year of a student, as the amount varies with the course of study being followed by the student and his living expenses. But we are able to offer an approximate figure for students attending one year at either of the three divisions of the University of North Carolina:

The University of North Carolina catalogue estimates the yearly expenses of the average male student who is a resident of North Carolina and a campus resident, at $780.00, minimum.

Total college expenses of a student resident of North Carolina at North Carolina State College need not exceed $950, officials advise. This includes the cost of room, an estimate for board, heat and lights, tuition, fees and deposits, books, drawing instruments, laundry, and necessary incidentals.

Basic yearly expenses for students at the Woman's College of the University are estimated at $581.00 for the student living in residence at the college, $221.00 for students not living in residence halls.

Next Month: Course of study, aid plans, expenses at the smaller state colleges in North Carolina.

"Handsome, yes—But so cold and distant"

STATEWIDE REPORT

By William T. Crisp

Developments in the nation's Capital during the past month have placed a dark shadow over the future of the rural electrification and telephone programs. The intent and policy of the new administration are taking strange patterns in view of the promises contained in the Republican Party platform.

For example, a House committee on appropriations recently slashed by 61 percent the funds originally requested in the Department of Interior's budget. Virtually all funds requested for public power development and transmission facilities were dropped. Moreover, in giving its report to the House of Representatives, this committee stated that hereafter the policy will be to allow such developments and facilities, wherever possible, to be carried out by "private enterprise." Thus, in one vaguely worded report the committee assumes to destroy a policy which has been in existence for many, many years.

William T. Crisp

But that was not the only bad news. Appropriations for the rural electrification and telephone programs were cut drastically. Less than half the needed funds for these programs during the next year were finally allowed in the Department of Agriculture's budget. It apparently did not matter to the administration that both these agencies have accumulated needs during the latter part of this year which were far from being met by last year's funds.

This is a development which threatens the pocketbook of every rural electric consumer in America, and particularly those who live in North Carolina, where over 95 percent of our wholesale power is purchased from existing companies.

One must look closely at this trend to understand its implications. So long as our cooperatives have had both the legal right and the financial ability to produce, if necessary, their own power supplies, the cost of wholesale power has, in many instances, been reasonable. This has been true also in connection with our ability to purchase power generated at government dams. This ability has prevented commercial power companies from having a total monopoly on power supply, thus tempering the price demanded by them for current.

The future of rural electrification and of rural telephones will depend on how far the American people permit their government to proceed with this new policy of creeping strangulation.

EDITORIAL

Creeping Strangulation

On May 5, Interior Secretary McKay announced that his department had withdrawn its opposition to a plan by the Idaho Power Company to build a dam on the Snake River. This complete reversal of the policy of the previous administration virtually dooms any hope of public development of the Snake. The "Hells Canyon Project" (Carolina Farmer, March) can be tucked away and forgotten, along with Tidelands Oil and the Roanoke Rapids dam site.

A blistering controversy has raged around the Hells Canyon development. In the past, the Interior Department has sought to build one large dam on the Snake river. It would provide irrigation facilities for the arid northwest, flood control, navigation, electricity and many other of the benefits that go with multipurpose river development. The Idaho Power Company has applied for a permit to build one low-level dam to be used solely for the production of electricity. Later, if it chooses, the company can build four other small dams for the same purpose.

If the power company should build all five dams, they would produce a total of 424,000 kilowatts of electricity—about a million kilowatts less than the proposed Hells Canyon Dam would have produced. But there is no guarantee that the other four will be built. There will be no river regulation. No navigation. No flood control. No irrigation. No recreational development. Only fractional mineral development. Only fractional power development.

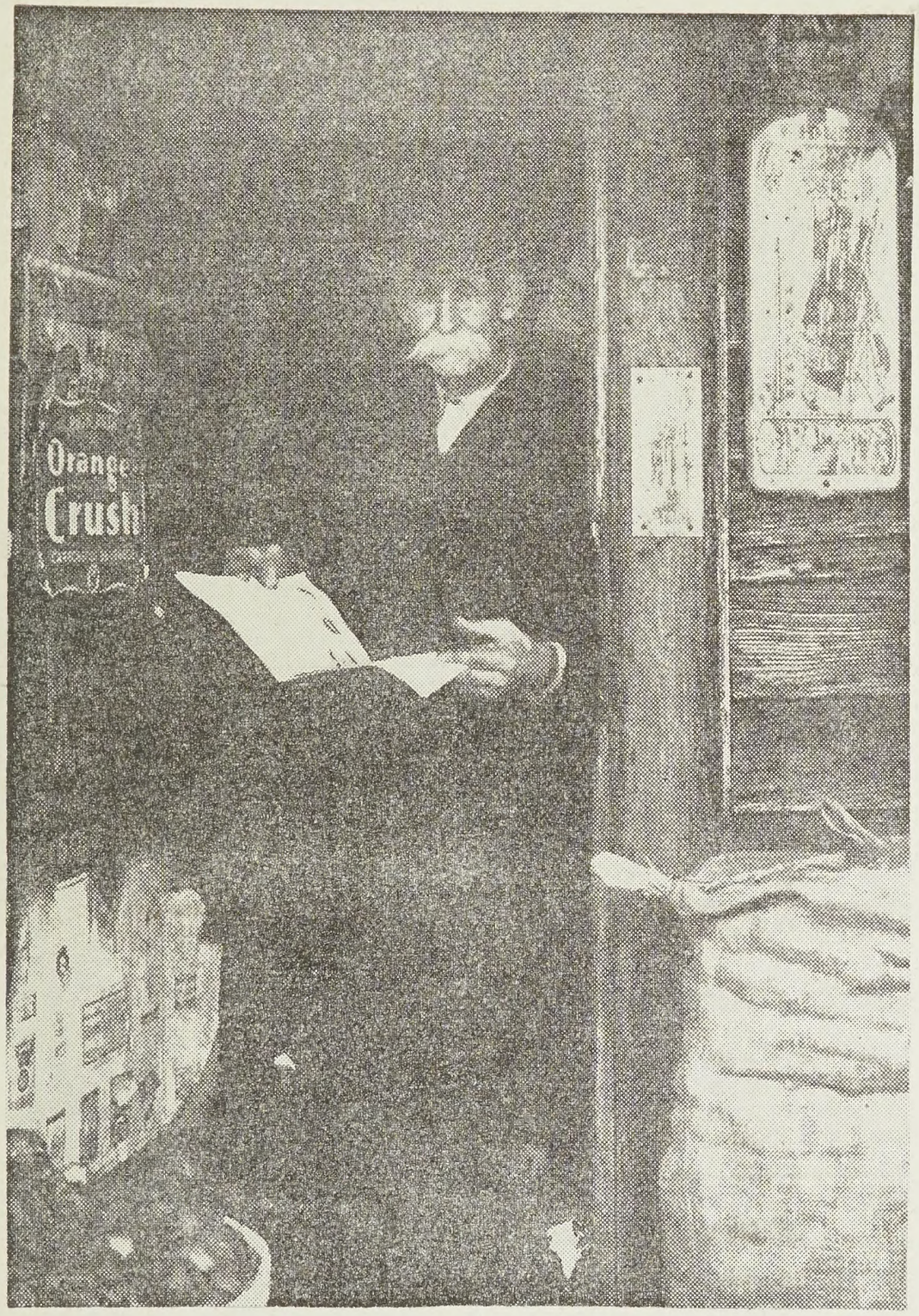
In short, the people who own the river get nothing. The Idaho Power Company (a Maine Corporation whose annual stockholders' meeting is held in Augusta, Me., and whose ten largest stockholders are investment firms or insurance companies) gets everything.

Secretary McKay pleaded "economy" in announcing his move. He said that since Interior could not build the Hells Canyon Dam right now it was better to let the Idaho Power Company go ahead with its plan. He does not say that the power company plan is more in the public interest or even that his department favors it on principle. He said his decision was "part of the policy of this administration" and was prompted by the desire to cut federal expenditures.

How does this give-away in Idaho affect the North Carolina farmer? For one thing it unmistakably points up an alarming trend in the administration to dispose of or curtail public projects under the guise of "economy." The tendency in Washington now seems to be that lip service will be given to such needed public developments as generation and transmission facilities, but that no money will be appropriated for them. If this estimate is correct, it can very well reflect ultimately on the price farmers in this state have to pay for electric service.

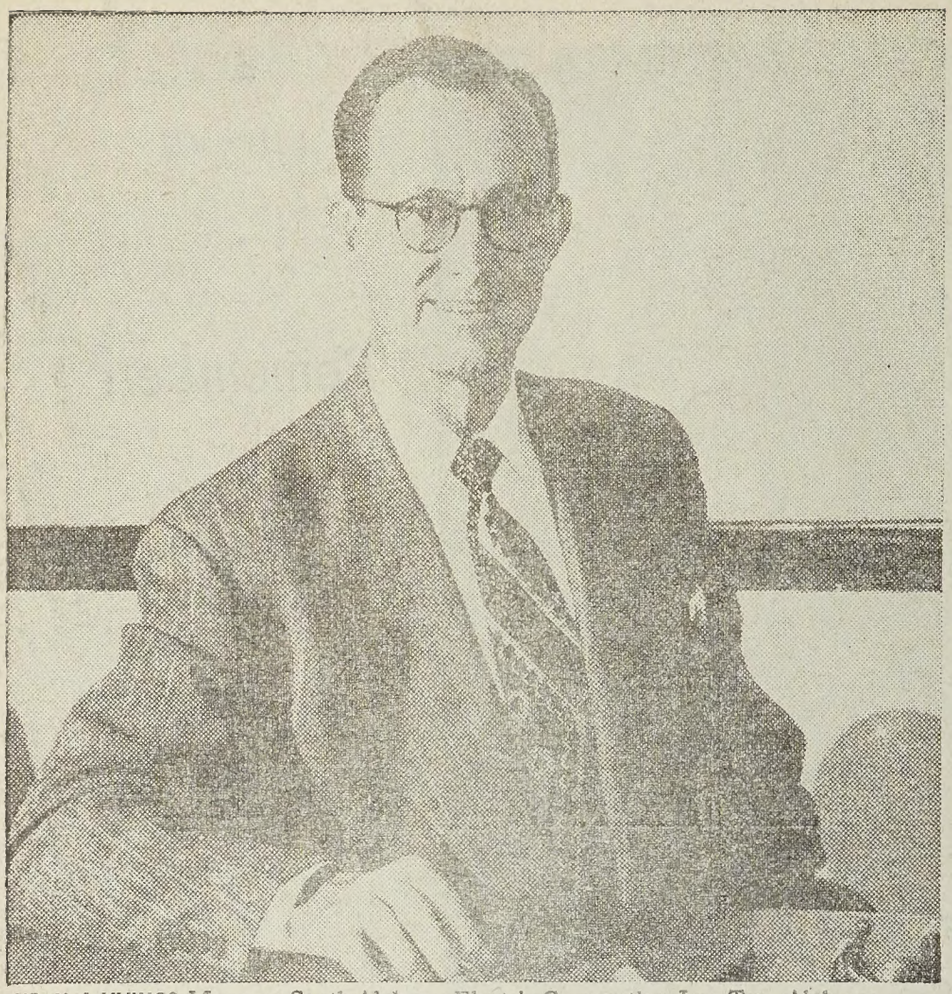
In his "Statewide Report" this month Bill Crisp uses the term "creeping strangulation." If the administration persists in its gigantic give-away of public property the people may very well become strangulated—by economy.

The new administration is young and is making many mistakes. That was to be expected. Certainly it still has time to prove it is an administration which will jealously guard the rights and property of the public. The desire to effect economies in government and reduce taxes is laudable; but you do not save money by giving away your assets—especially such assets as Hells Canyon.



Remember?

It is always somewhat painful to watch the passing of a familiar and pleasant era; particularly such an era as that symbolized by Mr. Charlie Corbett's store at Ivanhoe. In rural Carolina today the friendly country store with its sides covered with advertisements is seen less and less often as modern gas stations spring up beside them and eventually replace them. We have no desire to stop the wheels of progress, but perhaps we can be forgiven for remembering fondly those tangy stores where you could always find a checker game and a friendly neighbor—and even the famous thermometer which advertised pills and was excellent for striking matches. At any rate, we couldn't resist Mr. Corbett and his store; and we'll bet you can't either.



MR. M. J. LIVINGS, Manager, South Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc., Troy, Alabama.

	Open Wire	Triplex Cable	Saving
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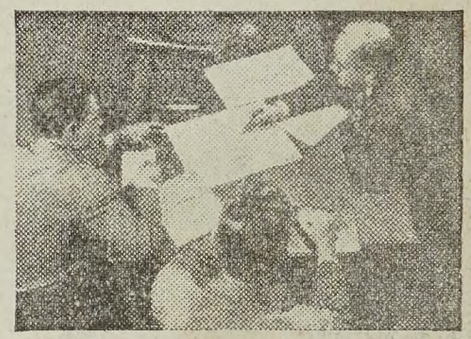
Customer "C" . .	7.80	4.80	3.00
Customer "D" . .	9.00	4.50	4.50
Customer "E" . .	8.00	6.00	2.00
Customer "F" . .	8.00	6.00	2.00
Average labor savings per service drop			$3.25

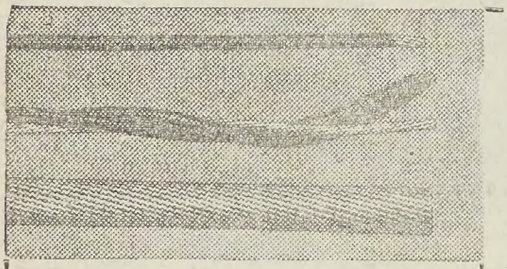
ABOVE YOU SEE TYPICAL LABOR SAVINGS reported by various customers after they switched from three open wire type service to Kaiser Aluminum Triplex cable service.



KAISER ALUMINUM SERVICES available to South Alabama Electric Co-op include: on-the-job field service by qualified linemen; unsurpassed engineering help by top engineers who make detailed studies of individual problems, provide sag-and-tension charts on request; continuing Kaiser Aluminum laboratory service.

"We get easier, lower cost installations with Kaiser Aluminum Triplex Cable"

"We are using Kaiser Aluminum Triplex cable for service drops on our system," says Mr. Livings. "Its bare neutral conductor is ideal for getting extra clearance over highways. And it requires much less tree trimming than three open wire services. What's more, our service installation costs have been reduced an estimated 15% from our old three wire services."



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